CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
97 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,908—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
17-12 9-14	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	17-12 9-14
12-12 7-6		12-12 7-6
28-4 15-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	28-4 15-10
26-4 14-2		26-4 14-2
44-12 23-6	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	44-12 23-6

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th Nov.
B.L.	CLYDE	4158	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
†	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
B.L.	GANGES	4208	800	T. J. Alderton	17th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st "
					1893.
†*	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
B.L.	PEKIN	3908	750	T. S. Angus	28th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th "
B.L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
					Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L.	ROME	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
					Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3937	750	W. A. Wheler	18th April.
					Saturday.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5913	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.
30th Nov. 14th Dec. 11th Jan.
28th Dec. 24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 14, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
15th Dec., 12th Jan., and 9th Feb., 1893.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov., 17, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ORION	G. Wallusching	3,200	500	8th Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, November 22, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
28, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.
SECOND SALOON.
The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSRS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 26th November, noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 27th November, at 11 a. m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 30th November, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 24th November, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd November, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at—
Plymouth or London...by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "PERSIS" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is DISCHARGING in the PRINCES DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.
All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MAGAULAY, before removal from the Dock Premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 21, 1892. Agents.

WANTED.

WANTED
A Good INSPECTOR of Permanent Way, for the Frontier Section, N. W. R. Apply, stating age, nature of experience, and salary asked, and enclosing copies of certificates (which will not be returned) to

C. W. HODSON,
Engineer-in-Chief, Frontier Section, N. W. R., Quetta.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a BAND MASTER for BAND (BRASS) of the 10th Bombay Light Infantry, now stationed at Poona, Deccan, and proceeding to Satara in February 1893. Kneller Hall man preferred. Apply, enclosing testimonials and stating terms, to Band President, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, Poona, (Deccan).

H. C. B. DANN, Lieut.,
Band President, 10th Bombay Light Infantry.
Poona, 9th November, 1892.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
RICARDO'S EXCHANGE REMEDY.
A GOLD STANDARD WITHOUT GOLD COINAGE.
THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Rs. 3-13-0 per case, wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS CO., LIMITED.
JEYE'S SANITARY POWDER
AND
JEYE'S PERFECT PURIFIER (LIQUID).
DISINFECTANTS, Antiseptics, and Deodorizers, largely used by the Governments of Ceylon, Hongkong, Straits Settlements, and by Municipalities, Hospitals, Railway and Steamship Companies both in India and England.
Perfect Purifier Supersedes Carbolic and other Disinfectants, being non-poisonous, non-corrosive and stainless in use.
The Company has now received 47 Prize Medals and Awards.
For further particulars and prices apply to the
Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

RHINE & MOSELLE WINES.

THE cheaper qualities have a good bouquet, and exercise a most stimulating effect on the appetite; the higher qualities have an aromatic flavour and a velvety softness to the Palate. Containing but a comparatively small percentage of Alcohol, they are specially adapted for use in India.

STILL WINES.		Per Doz. Cash. Bottles. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Credit. Bottles. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Cash. Half Bottles. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Credit. Half Bottles. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM	A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use	21 0	23 10	11 8	13 0
GEISENHEIM	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended	24 4	27 0	13 4	14 12
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	Of great fragrance, pure and natural	30 12	34 8	...	...
HOCHHEIM	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate and fine	28 8	32 0	15 8	17 6
NIERSTEIN	Very soft and good bouquet	33 0	38 12	17 8	19 12
LIEBFRAUMILCH	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour	37 4	41 12	19 12	22 0
JOHANNISBERG	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste	48 8	54 0	25 4	28 6
SPARKLING WINES.					
SUPERIOR HOCK	Delicate flavour and bouquet	43 0	23 0	23 0	25 12
FINEST EHRENBREIT-STEIN	The very finest wine of its kind	50 8	56 12	27 8	30 12
FINE MOSELLE	Fine, full flavour	37 8	41 12	37 8	41 12
SUPERIOR "	Very fragrant	41 12	46 4	23 0	25 12
FINEST NONPAREIL	Very rich, delicious bouquet	50 8	57 4	27 8	30 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS.
NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.
Cash Rs. 14-8 or V.-P. P. Rs. 14-8
MADE TO ORDER.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED: CHEST—LENGTH.

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Cash Rs. 21 doz. or V.-P. P. Rs. 21 doz.
EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.

BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.
DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES.
Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 9-8.
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ALSO ALL TOILET REQUISITES KEPT IN STOCK.

TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH BRUSHES, FACE POWDERS, RAZORS, PERFUMES, &c.

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EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE. *Dealers in* FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR. *all Goods* SPECTORAL COUGH SYRUP. *connected* EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.
By far the most agreeable and efficient dressing for the Hair extant. Under its use the growth progresses with vigour, and the scalp preserves its "tone" and health.
The most delightful of all Preparations for the Teeth. A few drops on a wet Tooth-Brush form a delicious substitute for Tooth Powder and produces perfect purity of the mouth.
Very efficacious in Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, &c., its effects are immediate in loosening and expelling phlegm. It has recently acquired a very high reputation in England.
Prepared by Liebig's process, very superior in flavour, and more grateful to invalids and children than extracts of meat. Given daily a remarkable change is produced in those who lose flesh during the hot weather.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR. *with* EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE. *Medicine* KEMP'S PELLICULINE. *and Pharmacy.* KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.
Prevents the accumulation of Scurf, and keeps the head cool. Used in conjunction with our Hair Douche, its effects are prompt in strengthening the growth of the Hair.
In Constipation there is no safer remedy than this Saline. In skin complaints, boils, &c., resulting from impure blood the gentle action of repeated doses restores the fluids to a state of health.
Invaluable Toilet preparations. A "Powder" soluble and non-irritating for all purposes of the Toilet, and a "Cream" emollient, and soothing for all kinds of skin irritation. They are household necessities that should be always at hand.
This is regarded throughout large districts of the Presidency as an infallible standby, and our own experience convinces us that it is not surpassed by any other remedy. Directions in English, Marathi and Urdu.

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THE ABOVE ARE PREPARED ONLY BY
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A PURE, NATURAL TONIC WINE.
The Professor of Hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine says:—"No Wine can be placed above St. Raphael Wine. It is peculiarly efficacious in restoring Strength that has been lowered by Disease, and by laborious and difficult digestion."
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IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.
Price Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.
Used as a most powerful alterative, giving tone and strength to the system and relieving all Blood humours and Skin maladies.
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CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

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GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
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THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

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POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
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RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
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SILVER—

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CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
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PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ASK FOR LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.
CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
As there are several worthless imitations under various fictitious names being forced upon the public.
LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE IS THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN. In a test of Disinfectants recently undertaken on behalf of the American Government, LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE was proved to be THE BEST DISINFECTANT, being SUCCESSFULLY ACTIVE AT 2 PER CENT., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.
Special Terms to large Buyers. Municipalities, Hospitals, &c., on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies:
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY and POONA.

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WE have just unpacked a most extensive Assortment of ENTIRELY NEW CARDS, consisting of Ivorites, Velvet, Plush, Floral, Mechanical, and Indian Views.

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IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,
BOMBAY, MEDOWS STREET, 58.
PORTRAITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND IN THE HIGHEST STYLE.
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Bromide Platinotype, Carbon, Porcelain, or Canvas, in Black, White, Oil and Water-colours, finished in the most Artistic Style.
OUTDOOR PHOTOGRAPHIC BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, AND GROUPS AT SPECIAL RATES.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,
PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY P. VUCCINO & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, 58, ALL WORK GUARANTEED PERMANENT. BOMBAY.

PERFUMES FOR INDIA!
SWEET, LASTING, AND DELICATE.
Specially manufactured for us by Bertrand Freries of Grasse, France.
Gulchaman Bouquet. | Bombay Wild Flowers.
Season's Glory | Charms of Yellow Roses.
Rs. 2 per Bottle of any of the above.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.
23, Hummum Street, MADON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED.
FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!
THORPE & CO.'S
SPECIAL SHIPMENT OF THE ABOVE.
NEW SHAPES; FASHIONABLE COLOURS;
THE BEST QUALITY.

BLACK, FAWN, MOUSE, TERRA-COTTA, BAY BROWN, NUT-BROWN, GREY, SOFT (CLERICAL),	Rs. 8-8.
VARSITY CAPS	Rs. 2-8.

STRAW HATS.
THORPE & Co. (HATTERS), BOMBAY.

SEQUAH'S OIL. CURE for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Malarial Fevers and Agues, &c., &c.
An outward application for Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, &c.
INSTANT RELIEF is the best and only safe internal Pain-Killer.
SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MRS. ALICE SHAW,

"LA BELLE SIFFLEUSE,"

WILL GIVE TWO GRAND FAREWELL POPULAR CONCERTS AT POPULAR PRICES! POPULAR PRICES!!

THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 5-30.

PROGRAMME:—

PART I.

1. Militair March.....Schubert Tausing.
MR. EDGAR HULLAND.
2. Mia Piccirella.....Gomes.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
3. Song.....Best of All.....Moir.
MR. ARTHUR TAYLOR.
4. (a) Valse Mignonne.....Schutt.
(b) Toreador et Andalouse.....Rubinstein.
MR. EDGAR HULLAND.
5. (a) Leonora.....Wimpfheimer.
(b) Arlequin et Colombine.....Thome.

PART II.

MRS ALICE SHAW.
6. Song.....In Shelter'd Vale.....German.
MR. ARTHUR TAYLOR.
7. Spanish Dance.....Northrup.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
8. La Campanella (by request).....Liszt.
MR. EDGAR HULLAND.
9. Song.....The Postillion.....Molloy.
MR. ARTHUR TAYLOR.
10. Bolero.....Moszkowski.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, AT 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME:—

PART I.

1. Cotillon Valse.....Albeniz.
MR. EDGAR HULLAND.
2. (a) Souvenir de Hapsal.....Ischaikowsky.
(b) Sylvia.....Delibes.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
3. Song.....Nazareth.....Gounod.
(By special desire).
MR. ARTHUR TAYLOR.
4. (a) Nocturne.....
(b) Valse.....Chopin.
MR. EDGAR HULLAND.
5. Bolero.....(Vepres Siciliennes).....Verdi.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.

PART II.

6. Song.....My Love is Come.....Marzialo.
MR. ARTHUR TAYLOR.
7. (a) The Swanee River.
(b) Robin Adair.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
8. Etude.....Saint-Saens.
MR. EDGAR HULLAND.
9. Song.....A Warrior Bold.....Adams.
MR. ARTHUR TAYLOR.
10. Valse Brilliante.....Arditi.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.

POPULAR PRICES:

Stalls.....Rs. 2.
Dress Circle.....Re. 1.
Gallery.....As. 8.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 5-30 p.m., and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, at 9 p.m.

Plan for each Concert now open at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

Special Arrangements can be made for SCHOOLS at Box Office.

T. V. TWINNING.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE WILLARD OPERA CO.

Director.....Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.

PLANQUETTE'S PHENOMENAL SUCCESS,

"PAUL JONES."

Paul Jones.....Miss Vera Petey.

AND

Bouillabaisse.....Mr. P. W. Willard.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16; Box Seats, Rs. 4; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; and Pit, Re. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform, Half-Price to Second and Back Seats.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m. Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, CELLIER'S ROMANTIC OPERA, "DOROTHY."

WANTED

A SHIKAREE (to provide his own Gun) for the Victoria Natural History Institute, Bombay, on Rs. 25 per mensem. Security required Rs. 200 in cash. Also 10 Apprentice Taxidermists, under 3 years' agreement. During apprenticeship for 3 months Rs. 8 per mensem. On qualification Rs. 15, 20, 25, eligible at any time for Deputy Superintendentship of a Depot in the Mofussil on Rs. 40. Apply to the DIRECTOR, Ripon Road, Byculla.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the ESTATE of the late Captain B. H. RANDOLPH, 1st Worcestershire Regiment, are hereby requested to communicate at once with the Undersigned at Poona. No claim will be admitted unless received before the 24th December, 1892.

W. S. CLARKE, Major,
1st Worcestershire Regt.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Poona, 21st November, 1892.

ROHILKUND & KUMAON RAILWAY

(INCLUDES LUCKNOW-BAREILLY RAILWAY.)

TENDERS FOR MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the above for the year 1893, and will be received by the Deputy Agent at his Office, at Bareilly, up to THURSDAY, 1st December, 1892. Tender forms giving approximate quantities required and conditions of contract can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway, Bareilly. Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for Miscellaneous Stores."

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. A. NEVILLE, Deputy Agent,
R. & K. Railway.

Bareilly, 14th November, 1892.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT, SPLENDID CONDITION, PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs.	4	0 Per 100
TRABUCOS	„	3	12 „
COQUETAS	„	3	8 „

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs.	4	0 Per 100
„ 2	„	3	12 „

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.

"SEMIRAMIS"

(The GENUINE Brand.)

VERY CHOICE.

REAL BURMAHS, REAL HAVANNAHS, AND DUTCH CIGARS.

By direct importation.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap. Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCUS & Co., Ld, Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

LANOWLI.—FOREST COTTAGE, FOR SALE, with large Compound, convenient to the Railway Station. Apply to T. KELLY, G. I. P. Railway, Shahabad (Deccan.)

HAM ON CUT! HAM ON CUT!! HAM ON CUT!!! For the facility of our Constituents we are now selling even one pound of Ham at Re. 1 per lb., Ham, whole, from 8 to 16lb., each As. 13 per lb., Best Wiltshire Bacon on cut As. 13 per lb., Double Gloster Cheese on cut As. 13 per lb.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

GENT'S FASHIONABLE BLACK FELT HATS, latest shape, extra quality, cash or V. P. P. Rs. 9-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED, a hard working LADY or MAN Assistant, with thorough knowledge of correspondence and accounts. Apply to "M," care of this Paper.

WANTED, for the Mofussil, an Overseer and Draughtsman in Indian Engineering. Apply to "C. E.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED RESIDENT 2nd Assistant MISTRESS for Byculla Girls' School, Matriculated, European, Church of England. Salary Rs. 60, with prospect of increase. Apply HEAD MISTRESS.

WANTED, by a thorough Practical Printer, SITUATION as MANAGER of a Printing Department either in Bombay or Up-Country. Apply to "PRINTER," care of this Office.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a competent OVERSEER. Salary Rs. 45, allowance Rs. 15. Only those well acquainted with construction work need apply with copies of testimonials.—FRAMJEE PESTONJEE VAKIL, Ahmedabad.

TENTS of various kinds FOR HIRE. Orders are now registered. Double and Single Pole, Rowties, Shamianas, Palls, Stables, Bichoba, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pekoe, Re 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-4; Broken Orange Pekoe, Rs 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re 1; Pekoe, As 14; Pekoe Souchong, As. 12; and Souchong As. 10 per lb. These Teas are specially manufactured of finest selected leaves only, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing November 22nd, Ladies', Rs 3-14, Black Glacie Kid Court Shoes for Rs 2-12, Gentlemen's Rs 6: Black Calf Oxford Shoes, for Rs 4-8,—LAIDLAW AND WHITEAWAY.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

J. A. DA CUNHA, STRING and MILITARY BAND supplier and Music Teacher. Terms Moderate. Apply Cavel Street, near the Roman Catholic Church, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Previous to my embarking for Europe, I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a few days. I found the servants attentive, and the charges very moderate indeed. This Hotel is well situated, being close to the Docks and railway good sheds, as also on the line of a Tram. I found the Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, very obliging; he made me feel at home; and I shall be always glad to recommend the Alexandra Hotel to my friends.—(Sd.) THEOD. ROSENTINE.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is the most comfortable, the best situated, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN.—Mr. J. X. PINTO, Proprietor of PINTO'S HOTEL, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen that his well-known and most central Hotel is NOW OPEN to VISITORS. Terms Moderate.

RECEIVED Symphonia Organs, with 3 music rolls and case complete, Rs. 80. Expressly made to suit the Indian Climate.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

CLERK, seeks an EMPLOYMENT out-station (good reference can be given) would be willing to go to any African ports. Apply "CLERK," care of this Paper.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dyung man's Gold Drops" Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¼ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 49, Meadows Street.

MAJOLI JULIE, 1st South Allahabad hear from you.—SORROWFUL L.

FOR SALE, or HIRE, from 1st December, two second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, in good condition. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).

ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST	Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED	Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security	Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months.
4½ Do. do. for 9 months.
4 Do. do. for 6 months.
3 Do. do. for 4 months.
} Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.

6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.

Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

THE AGRA BANK, (Limited.)

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

April 13, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding grass, waste and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.....Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.

NOTICES.

Rs. 140 REWARD.

A WHITEHEAD TORPEDO having been LOST outside Bombay Harbour, Notice is hereby given that the above REWARD will be paid to any person recovering the same and delivering it on Board one of Her Majesty's Ships. The Torpedo is stuck in the mud in 9 fathoms of water, 3¼ miles S. S. W., from the Prongs Lt., and 3 miles N. W. from the Outer Light Vessel or with the Sunk Rock Light in line with the Prongs Lt., 3¼ miles from the latter.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

LOOK HERE!

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Managers of Newspapers and Periodicals, and those concerned, that he has ARRIVED from Marmagoa, and will stay in Bombay for some time, and that he requests the favor of the Managers of the following Papers to please forward their Papers, Letters, &c., to the undersigned in BOMBAY and not to Marmagoa as hitherto:—

"Madras Times," Madras.
"Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
"Indian Daily News" Calcutta.
"Indian Mirror," Calcutta.
"Amrita Bazar," Calcutta.
"Kathiawar Times," Kathiawar.
"Tribune," Lahore.
"Anglo-Lusitano," Bombay.
"Bolitim Indiano," Bombay.
"Deccan Budget," Bombay.
"Week's News," Allahabad.

SAMUEL FOBLER.

Oomercarry, 19th Nov., 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 4 lots of SCRAP TIMBER now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Store keeper.

Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 11th November, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of pure clean TALLOW as the Company may require from time to time during twelve months, commencing 1st January, 1893, estimated at 10 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on Wednesday, 23rd instant, after which hour no Tender will be received. Forms of tender can be obtained from the undersigned. A small sample of about 8 oz. of Tallow must accompany each Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 11th November, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 200 OF 1887.

CASSILAL MEETHALAL, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing on Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

MADHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, formerly of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, now residing at Nandode, a place in Rewa Kantha, and JUGGONNATH MADHOWRAO, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixteenth Day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and the order dated the Twenty-first June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the Undermentioned immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Cassilal Mithalal and of the abovenamed Defendants Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, or any of them in the following properties, namely:—

FIRSTLY.—All that Inam Village, called Valnai, together with the Bungalow or dwelling-house and the Garden forming compound thereof, and all other lands situate in the said village, and now in the occupation of the said Defendants Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, situate in the Mallar District, in the Registration sub-District of Salsette Zillah, Tannah and bounded on the East by the markations of the Town of Mallar, on the West by the Mallowny Village, on the western bank of the water-course running from the Kandowly River, and on the North and South by the markation of the Town of Mallar, which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagur, and other cultivators, and are now in that of the plaintiff Cassilal Mithalal and his tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that Inam village, called Wadwan, together with the Cart, Mango, and other trees standing thereon, situate in the Mallar District, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette Zillah, Tannah, bounded on the East by two brooks appertaining to the said village of Wadwan, and the village of Ankoorlai respectively, running East and West from the top of Hillock situate on the East of an orchard, called Dharam Ran, situate in a Northerly direction with the land marks of Kusha Mallar, on the West and South by the landsmarks of Kusha Mallar, and on the North by a Cattle Passage or Gowan, which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nasserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagur and are now in that of the Plaintiff Cassilal Mithalal and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs Tyabjee, Dayabhai and Jamsedji, Attorneys for the said Plaintiff, No. 15, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated 24th day of October, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2nd November, 1892.

"No. 4872-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
SIMLA, the 17th October, 1892.

HORSES.

REMOUNTS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the Advertisement of the 22nd October, 1891, it is hereby notified that the number of young country-bred HORSES likely to prove suitable for Army purposes, which it is anticipated will be purchased by the Government of India during the year 1893-94, is estimated at 700. But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter.

BENGAL.
HAPUR REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ...300
KARNAL REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ...300
BOMBAY.
AHMEDNAGAR REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ...100
Total ...700

2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs, horse shows, and districts in India, by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

(Sd.) E. H. H. COLLEN, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
B. H. POTTINGER, Lieut-General,
Secretary to Government.

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IS really a "DYING MAN'S GOLD DROP" for the Radical Cure of Spleen Enlargement, Liver, Jaundice, Ague, Malarious Fever, and any other obstinate fever of any standing.

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A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form).

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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
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LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

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Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

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CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA

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Apply to the MANAGER.

JOHN TATHAM AND SONS, LIMITED, ROCHDALE.

WE beg to intimate that we have just purchased the GOOD WILL of the BUSINESS of the above named Firm, the ORDER BOOKS, and the WHOLE of the VALUABLE STOCK of WOOD and IRON PATTERNS at MOSS LANE and MILNROW ROAD WORKS, Rochdale, for the construction of the various Machines used in the processes of OPENING, TEASINGS CARDING, COMBING, DRAWING, CONDENSING, SPINNING, WINDING, DOUBLING, TWISTING, WARPING, REELING and WEAVING: the FIBRES of WASTE WOOL, WORSTED COTTON, SILK, FLAX, TOW and ASBESTOS.

We shall shortly be in a position TO EXECUTE ORDERS and meantime INQUIRIES are SOLICITED.

BROOKS & DOXEY,
Makers of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, &c., Machinery, Manchester.

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STEEL BOILERS,

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NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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BYCULLA IRON WORKS, B

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Mrs. Alice Shaw at the Novelty, 5-30 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Karagola (s), from Karachi ; Tungue (s), Zanzibar ; and Persia (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Maria Teresa (s), for Trieste, &c. ; Skerryvore (s), London, &c. ; Tanjore (s), and Towy (bq), Mauritius ; Akbar (s), False Point ; and Colaba (s), Calcutta, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Maria Teresa left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mahanady entered the dock on Monday, and the s. s. Tungue entered and the s. s. Skerryvore left it yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of the Marine Battalion will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner, on Monday next.

A FORSAKEN BABE.—The body of a prematurely-born male-child was found at Forss Road, on Monday morning. It was taken to the Coroner, who ordered it to be disposed of in the usual manner.

THE STRIKE AT THE SASSOON MILLS.—The strike of the operatives of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills still continues. Three hundred new hands are now at work, and police assistance is still in requisition to prevent a breach of the peace.

THE BURMA DIRECTORY.—The Burma Directory and Diary for 1893, which is published at the *Rangoon Gazette* Press, is replete with useful information. Visitors and intending residents in Rangoon will find on the opening page of the Directory a detailed description of Rangoon, as well as a full account of the water and other Municipal works. A well-printed map of the town and suburbs of Rangoon is included.

A NEW ALMANAC.—Mr. D. V. D'Souza, tea merchant, Church Gate Street, is sending to his customers a highly decorative and prettily designed sheet almanac for 1893. The central figure, a lady, who holds in one hand a packet of tea, and in the other a card, advertising the worth of the beverage. On the top of the calendar are a few lines set to music, which set forth the excellence of the Penshurst tea, for which Mr. D'Souza is the sole agent in Bombay.

THE FATAL STREET ACCIDENT AT MARINE STREET.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Saunders charged Kurrim Rajay before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with doing a rash and negligent act in that he drove his victoria furiously, on Sunday last, in 4th Marine Street, and thereby caused the death of Dossibai, a Parsee girl, about five years of age. The facts of the case have already been reported. The case is adjourned until the 24th instant.

ROYAL ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS IN SCOTLAND.—Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater, the honorary secretary in India, received information by the last English mail, that the presentation works for the subscribers to the Association for the year 1891-92, consisting of an important etching by William Hole, R. S. A., of the famous equestrian portrait by Velasquez, in the possession of the Earl of Elgin, of Don Gaspar De Guzman, have been sent off, and he hopes to receive them in the beginning of next month, when they will be despatched to subscribers in India.

A STABBING CASE.—On Monday evening, while a Hindu woman, named Vittee, was walking along the Northbrook Street, in company with her paramour, one Bhagoo Bhicoo, the latter suddenly drew out a knife and stabbed her in the abdomen. He was on the point of repeating the blow when one Abba Esmael appeared on the scene, and prevented him. The injured woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained. The man, Bhagoo Bhicoo, was made over to the police. He and the woman had been quarrelling at the time on account of some alleged misconduct on the part of the latter.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning, at Matoonga, into the circumstances touching thedeath of one Gunnu Atma, a labourer, aged twenty-six, who met his death by drowning in a well at Matoonga. It appeared that deceased went to the well in question on the afternoon of Monday last, to bathe, and as he did not return in a reasonable time, a friend went to the well, where he found the shoes and betel-bag of the deceased lying on the parapet. His suspicions being aroused, he informed the police. Police constable Pandoo Bhicajee proceeded to the well, and had it dragged. The body was found, but life was extinct. The jury upon the evidence returned a unanimous verdict that the deceased met with his death by being accidentally drowned in a well.

THE RAINSPECULATION CASE.

CONVICTION OF THE ACCUSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Kanjee Bhimjee and Dosabhoy Eduljee were charged with having, on the 13th of July last, the care or management of a common-gaming house, under Section 4 of Bombay Act 4 of 1887, and of Bombay Act I of 1890. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown ; and Mr. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, for the accused.

His Worship, after recapitulating the circumstances of the case, said : Mr. Little, on behalf of the prosecution, contended that the place was used for the purpose of a common gaming-house within the meaning of section 3 of the Act ; and that the clock was used in the place as a subject or means of gaming including wagering. Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the accused, contended it was necessary before convicting under section 4, to prove that the place was used as a common gaming-house under section 3. That all instruments or articles used for gaming or wagering kept or used for the profit or gain of persons using or keeping the place must be those specially devised or intended for that purpose, and relied on the judgment of the Hon'ble Justice Jardine in the case of the Queen-Empress vs. Govind I. L. R. 16, Bombay, at page 288. That if the Legislature had intended to put down betting-houses they would have passed a clear enactment for doing so. I have the able judgments of two learned judges to guide me. These judgments have led me to conclude that the moneys, "pedis" or stalls and books were instruments used as subjects or means of gaming, including wagering for the reasons given. I understand that both these judges have decided that a thing may be an instrument or mean of wagering of gaming, although not devised or intended for that purpose. Mr. Justice Parsons says : "The only other article that is relied on in argument as coming within the definition is the clock. That under the Act would be an instrument of wagering if it was used as a subject or means of wagering. If, for instance, wagers were made depending upon or to be decided by time kept by the clock it would, I think, be used as a means of wagering." Mr. Justice Telang says : "It seems to me therefore that we cannot now hold ourselves bound by the older authorities referred to in the case of Imperatrix vs. Govind, and looking at the question apart from those authorities I think we must come to the conclusion that a thing may be an instrument or means of gaming or wagering although not devised or intended for that purpose or primarily used for that purpose or destined for that purpose or proved to have no other use in the sense in which these various phrases have been employed in the authorities touching this point. It seems to me that, looking as we are bound to do at the history and course of legislation on the subject, we ought to hold that any article which is in fact used as a means of wagering must be held to be within the definitions even though it may also serve some other purpose or purposes." From the evidence it is proved that this clock, though an ordinary clock, was placed in a prominent position at this place and kept there and used there for the purpose of fixing the time of the rainfall or the time when the chance expired and deciding the bet or wager. That being so I must hold that it was an instrument kept and used at the place as a subject or means of gaming including wagering, and that the accused had the care and management of the place, and that the clock was kept and used for their profit or gain. I must convict the accused of the offence and fine them Rs. 250 each, and they must also pay the costs of the reference to the High Court.

Mr. Roughton applied for a certified copy of the judgment in order to enable the defendants to move the High Court in the matter. His Worship acceded to the application.

TO CORRECT THE LIVER, is in Tropical climates the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this, what better remedy is there for the purpose than FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.—MADON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and a common jury :—

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Saidu Goolam Hoosein, an old offender, was charged with theft in a godown. On the night of the 29th ult., a coachman found the accused in a godown at Carnac Bunder in the act of removing cocoanuts from a mat-bag. On being discovered, the accused ran away, but was captured in an adjoining shed and handed over to the police.

The prisoner's defence was that he was drunk at the time, but he denied the charge, saying that he was called to the shed by the complainant, who assaulted him with a stick.

The jury found the accused guilty. In answer to the Clerk of the Crown, he denied that he had been sentenced on a previous occasion to three years' imprisonment for theft.

In answer to his Lordship, prisoner showed he had a convenient memory. He did not remember, he said, having been four times in jail before ; he had only been convicted twice or thrice.

The Judge : You came out of Yerroda Jail only in September last.

Prisoner : Yes, that is so.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said : Prisoner, since 1873 you seem to have passed the most of your time in jail. You have been convicted four times for theft, once for house-breaking and once for theft You were sentenced in February 1888 to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and were released in January 1890. In September of that year, you were again sent to jail for two years, and came out in September 1892, or only a few days before the commission of the present offence. You ought to be transported, but I will give you one more chance by sentencing you now to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY DAY.

Abdul Rahman alias Nowrojee Merwanjee, a Parsee convert to Mahomedanism, was charged with house-breaking by day and theft, and with causing grievous hurt. On the 6th ultimo, the accused went up to the fourth storey of a house at Pydhonie, where he broke open the door of a room occupied by Coobair Ranchord, and from the apartment removed a box containing rupees seven in cash and some other property. The accused showed himself to be a bold offender, for he then entered the room of another man, Lulloobhoy Moolla, in the same house, but, the owner having suddenly returned to the house, the accused was seized. In the struggle that ensued, prisoner broke Lulloo bhoy's little finger, and having succeeded in escaping from his grasp, ran downstairs, but was arrested by a policeman, who had come up to the premises on hearing an alarm.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, who admitted three previous convictions, and was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT NULL BAZAAR.

Kassia Govind pleaded not guilty to a charge of theft. While the complainant, one Crishna Nursey, was standing in a crowd of people at Null Bazaar, on the 18th ult., the accused abstracted from his pocket a currency note and small change. The theft was observed by a police detective, who arrested the prisoner and found money in his possession.

The jury convicted the prisoner, who admitted several previous convictions.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said he found that the prisoner had been in jail no less than ten times. He ought to be transported, as he was of no use to the country, but in order to give him one more chance to reform, his Lordship now sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

BRANDING A WIFE.

Gainoo Babajee pleaded not guilty to a charge of having, on the 12th August last, voluntarily caused hurt to his wife, Jankee, a young girl, by burning her with a heated iron. It appeared that Jankee some months ago left her husband's house and went to her native country. After an absence of six days she returned to him. The latter cherished a bitter feeling against her, and on the evening of the 12th August, having bound her hand and foot with ropes, fastened the door of his room, dragged her, and hurling her to the ground, burnt her on the legs with a heated piece of iron. He then left the room and did not return. The girl shortly afterwards released herself by untying the knots round her wrists with her teeth, but was unable to leave the room, the door having been fastened on the outside. She had the patience to remain in the room for two days without food. She was discovered in her confinement by a neighbour, who called the police. The door of the room was forced open, and Jankee was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained for two months for treatment.

Prisoner, in cross-examining his wife, asked her if it was not a fact that he had spent Rs. 100 on the day of their wedding. Her reply caused some merriment in court, for she said curtly that all he could spend for the marriage was Rs. 10 only.

Prisoner : Is it not a fact that I married you in the hope that you would assist me through life ; but instead of doing that did you not run away and were not of the least assistance to me ?

Jankee : No, that is not true. I was married to you when I was very young and lived with you for ten months.

His Lordship (to Jankee) : Why did you leave your husband ?

Jankee : Because he ill-treated me, kept me without food, and told me he did not care if I was to die. He had previously burnt me twice at my native village.

Other evidence was called. It appeared that three witnesses had seen the burns on the girl's body several hours before information was given to the police, and his Lordship characterised their conduct in the matter as being of a most inhuman nature.

Prisoner's defence was that, as his wife had been running away from him, he slapped her, when she accidentally fell down on the fire-place and was burnt.

His Lordship, in charging the jury, remarked that he thought Jankee had somewhat exaggerated her statement against the prisoner.

The jury found the prisoner guilty ; and his Lordship, in passing sentence, said he failed to see why the case had been committed to the Sessions by the Magistrate (Mr. Hamilton) as it was one that he himself could have dealt with, the maximum sentence for the offence being one of three years' imprisonment. It was, of course, a terrible thing for the prisoner to have burnt his wife, but his Lordship considered the case was not such a bad one, as the wife had endeavoured to make out. The prisoner seemed to have been irritated by her running away, but afterwards had done what he could to attend to her injuries. Bearing this in mind, his Lordship passed a sentence of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ANOTHER CASE OF BRANDING A WIFE.

Vishram Sambhoo, a Hindu labourer, was charged with voluntarily causing his wife Seeta grievous hurt by branding the soles of her feet with a heated iron.

Seeta, a little girl of eleven years, said she was married to the prisoner some ten months ago, and lived with her mother-in-law, Girza, in one room of a chawl, while the prisoner lived in an adjoining room with a former and elderly wife, named Soukia. On the 28th July last, a Hindu holiday, she went on a visit to her mother, and returned to her husband's house the same afternoon. Soukia ordered her to fetch water which she (Seeta) refused to do at once, and a quarrel was the result. On her husband returning home, Soukia gave him a one-sided version of the affair, whereupon he struck her. Soukia then tied up her hands and feet, and dragged her, and the prisoner thereupon burnt her feet with a piece of iron. The soles of her feet became blistered. She was confined in Soukia's room for nine days, during which the prisoner and Soukia lived in the latter's room. Nobody saw Seeta in her confinement, but pieces of bread were thrown to her by the prisoner or his mother. On the tenth day, the prisoner allowed her to come out of the room. She walked slowly with the assistance of a stick out of the room in which she had been confined as far as the mill premises in the neighbourhood where she fell down from exhaustion. On her informing a townsman, who knew her and happened to be passing by, of what had occurred, he fetched her mother to the spot, and the latter carried her on her back to her house in Elphinstone Road. On the following morning, her mother took her to a police officer, who sent her to the hospital, where she was detained for treatment over a month. A complaint was afterwards made against the prisoner at the Girgaum Police chowkiey.

The prisoner had admitted before the committing Magistrate having branded his wife, but withdrawing the confession here, he said he made it because he was tortured by the police.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and his Lordship, in passing sentence upon him, said he had been guilty of a serious offence, having branded his wife and confined her in a room for nine days. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

KIDNAPPING A CHILD.

Mahomedkhan Hooseinkhan *alias* Mirza Mahomed was charged with having, on the 29th September last, kidnapped a boy name, Farka, aged about ten years, from the custody of his guardian, Farka bin Mirza Ali Beg.

The prisoner met the boy at the Imambara and asked him to go with him to his house at Camateepoora. The boy refused, but was afterwards taken against his will to the prisoner's place, where the latter attempted to commit an outrage. A Purdasee, on hearing the boy's cries, interceded and told prisoner to open the door of his room. Prisoner did so after some delay.

The prisoner, in his defence, stated that he had worked for the boy's father for some time. A dispute had occurred between them, and the complainant had threatened him with his vengeance, the present prosecution being the result.

The jury, after a short consultation, convicted the prisoner, who was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years, his Lordship remarking that the prisoner had been guilty of a most abominable offence.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

AN EXTRAORDINARY QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Constable Mynu charged Maljee Dadu, a tindal on board the pattimar, Jumna Sagar, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a large quantity of dry cocoanuts and a number of bundles of coir, valued at Rs. 3,300, the property of Jairaj Laljee. Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant. Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case, as set forth by the complainant, are as follows :—About a month ago, the complainant had his goods delivered to the accused at Aleppi to be imported to Bombay by a pattimar belonging to be accused. The vessel was to come to Bombay direct ; but it stopped on the voyage at Soorajkote where, it is alleged, the accused sold a portion of the cargo. When the vessel arrived at Bombay, the matter was reported by the complainant to the police.

At the outset, Mr. De Souza raised a preliminary objection to the case being tried by his Worship, contending that under Section 185 of the Criminal Procedure Code, his Worship had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as the voyage to Bombay was not continuous but interrupted. The Magistrate's jurisdiction was ousted, as the voyage, as required by the section, was not a continuous one from one terminus to another in all its conditions. The pattimar left Aleppi about a month ago, bound for Bombay. She met with heavy seas, and on account of the stress of the wind, had to be put back to a creek between Malwan and Vingorla ; and the tindal had to jettison some cargo to lighten the heavy load which the pattimar carried. Mr. De Souza argued that the alleged offence having been perpatrated in another jurisdiction, the Magistrate had no power to hear the case. In support of his contention, Mr. De Souza cited a ruling of the Allahabad High Court.

Mr. Davar submitted that the magistrate had power to proceed with the case. The learned counsel relied upon a decision of the Madras High Court reported in the 13th Bengal Law Reports,

The magistrate could not see how his jurisdiction was ousted by the stoppage of the pattimar at the above-named place. His Worship put the matter to Mr. De Souza as follows :—A train started from Calcutta for Bombay, and a theft was perpetrated at Poona. After leaving Poona, the train stopped at several stations, but that stoppage did not oust his Worship's jurisdiction to try the case in Bombay.

Mr. De Souza submitted that the stoppage was in the ordinary course of business, and besides it was a land, and not sea voyage, as in the present case. The pattimar had not stopped at the place in the ordinary course of business, but on account of an extraordinary incident. Besides this, Mr. De Souza said there were several advantages if the case was sent to Soorajkote for trial.

His Worship desired to make a preliminary investigation into the case before deciding the question of jurisdiction raised by Mr. De Souza.

Raghoo Poonajee, a kalasee on board the pattimar, Jumna Sagar, said that he was one of the crew on board the pattimar, which left Aleppi for Bombay a few days before the Dewalee holidays. The voyage was not continuous, but interrupted on account of the vessel encountering bad weather. The accused, who was the tindal, put back the vessel to Soorajkote as it began to ship heavy seas. At Soorajkote, the accused sold 19 bags of dry cocoanuts to Govind Mera, and 20 bags to Keshow Kocharekar. Witness did not know whether the tindal received any payment for the goods sold by him. He knew that the tindal was doing a wrong and dishonest act, but he could not help it as he was under the tindal, who was responsible for the whole of the cargo. A portion of the cargo was jettisoned. He and the other kalasees threw into the water some of the cargo. He came to Bombay about ten days ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. De Souza, witness said : He did not make any complaint to anybody about the dishonesty of the tindal. The police and the Custom officers came on board, but he did not make any mention to them regarding the tindal's action. When the police made inquiries of him, he volunteered his statement, which was quite correct. At Soorajkote the vessel stopped at anchor for two days.

At this stage Mr. Smith, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, stated that he appeared to watch the case on behalf of the owners of the pattimar, and he desired to ask witness a few questions.

His Worship informed Mr. Smith that the owners of the pattimar had no *locus standi*, and, therefore Mr. Smith had no right to ask any questions to the witnesses, but if he wished to do so he might suggest questions to the court, who would put them.

At the suggestion of Mr. Smith, his Worship asked the witness about how many kalasees were present on board at the time the accused sold the goods. The witness replied that sixteen men, comprising the crew, including the tindal, were present at the time.

Visram Ittoo gave corroborative evidence. In cross-examination by Mr. DeSouza, witness said that the tindal made no secret about the sale of the goods. Some of the cargo was thrown into the sea. Four days after the vessel arrived in Bombay, the police came on board and took down their names.

Mr. Smith said that he had misunderstood his instructions. He appeared for the tindal, but as he was defended by Mr. De Souza, he did not wish to stay in court any longer.

After recording further corroborative evidence, his Worship intimated that he would adjourn the case until Thursday next, and in the meantime, consider the question of jurisdiction raised by Mr. De Souza.

Mr. De Souza said that he would like to see the case proceeded with by his Worship as it had already been gone into to a considerable extent. The case stands adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday).

THE ISLAM GYMKHANA.

THE inaugural meeting of the members of the Islam Gymkhana was held in the shamiana, on the Gymkhana ground, Kennedy Sea Face, on Saturday last, and was largely attended ; amongst those present being the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Ibrahim Ahmadi, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Fatehali Shaikh Ahmed, Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Gulam Hoosein Muraj, Meherally Mahomed Chinoy, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Issabhoy Ebrahim Noorodeen, Mirza Hoosein Khan, Haji Mahomed Haji Ismal, Budrudin Abdulla Kur, Shaik Adam Esoofbhoy, Rahimtulla Khairaj, Haji Abdsatar, Haji Oomer Shah, and others Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy was called to the chair.

The draft rules passed by the Provisional Committee were adopted with some modifications.

Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E., and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy were respectively elected president and vice-president of the Gymkhana for the ensuing year by acclamation.

In moving the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and Mr. Ibrahim Shaik D. Ahmadi as honorary secretaries, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola eulogised the work done by these gentlemen for the gymkhana, and said that the success attending the negotiations with Government for obtaining such a salubrious plot of ground, where they then met, was principally due to their energy and influence. He added that it would be a just tribute to record the gratitude felt by them all for their evincing so much interest in the matter of physical exercise for their community. The proposal having been seconded by Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaj was carried by acclamation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, in thanking the meeting for the honor they had done him and his colleague, disclaimed much credit, but said that the existence of the gymkhana was mostly due to Government in having so graciously granted such a splendid site, and thus laying the Mahomedan community under a deep debt of gratitude. It must also be added that since the idea of the gymkhana was conceived, Mr. Goolam Hoosein Muraj had been doing yeoman service in that behalf.

Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim having been elected honorary treasurer, the following gentlemen were appointed to form the members of the managing committee :—Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Badrudin Abdulla Kur, Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Fatehali Shaik Ahmed, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Goolam Hoosein Muraj, Haji Mahomed Haji Ismael, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed, Mir Surfrazali, Mirza Hoosein Khan, Nujmudin Tyebjee, Rahimtula Khairaj, Shaik Adam Esoofbhoy, Sulleman Abdul Vahed, and Hassambhoy Visram.

The chairman, after having thanked the meeting for the honor they had done him in electing him their vice-president, remarked that it was necessary to fix upon as early a day as possible for the opening of the gymkhana. It was unanimously agreed on his suggestion that the gymkhana should be considered open from the 1st December next. He further added that they were anxiously awaiting the plans of the pavilion, submitted to Government for approval, in order to enable them to commence work at once.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 21.

10 p.m.	74·9

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

6 a.m.	71·1
10 a.m.	75·9
2 p.m.	83·7
4 p.m.	82·7

THE LOSS OF THE NORMAND.

THE two survivors of the Norwegian steamer Normand arrived in Hongkong from Amoy on Sunday night, 30th ult., by the Douglas steamer Formosa. The Normand, particulars of whose dimensions and engine-power have already been published, sailed from Nagasaki with a cargo of coals for Singapore on Thursday morning, 6th October. Till Saturday there was nothing in the weather to call for special notice. It then began to get hazy so that the crew could not see far ahead. There was a strong N. N. E. gale, increasing in violence and accompanied by a mountainous following sea, which caused the steamer to labour heavily. At 10 o'clock on Sunday night, whilst a S. W. course was being steered, the steamer struck a rock—believed to be Tortoise Rock. Her bottom was torn out, but she remained fast on the rock. As the seas were breaking over her, the crew took to the rigging. Soon the mast went and the men were thrown into the sea, only two of them being washed ashore on the Pescadores.

Captain Hall, of the Formosa, reports as follows :—Oct. 23, whilst lying at Amoy, received instructions to proceed to the Pescadores Islands to look for the missing steamer Sin Taiwan, which left Taiwanfoo on the 14th of October in search of any survivors from a steamer (the Bokhara) which, as they heard from fishermen, had been wrecked upon one of the islands northwards of Fisher Island. The small steamer Sin Taiwan had on board, besides her crew : Dr. W. W. Meyers, Dr. Mertz, German Consul, Mr. P. L. Warren, British Consul, and Mr. R. J. Hastings. At Fisher Island, I learned from the Lighthouse people that the Sin Taiwan was safe at the harbour of Makung, to which place I proceeded and found she had on board, in addition to the above, the only two survivors of the wrecked steamer Normand, a vessel of about 2,240 tons nett, nearly new, bound from Nagasaki for Singapore, coal laden. The statement is that she foundered near or on the Tortoise Rock, which is only two and a half miles S. W. of Sand Island, on the night of the 9th October, the night before the wreck of the Bokhara.

These two survivors (according to their own statement) say they swam, with the aid of life-belts and wreckage to the Island of Pa-chau, a distance of eighteen miles from Tortoise Rock where the Normand is said to have gone down. They were drifted to different parts of the island, and for some time, till told by the fishermen, each thought he was the only survivor.

It appears from the chart of the Pescadores that the men must have drifted in a small curve, otherwise they could never have landed at Pa-chaw. Instead of being carried by the force of the wind into the bight of Fisher Island nearest Tortoise Rock they must have been carried by a fresh current round the point on which the Lighthouse is situated, as they say they saw the light as they floated past, but were unware at that time that it was Fisher Island Lighthouse. It was gathered that Captain Jonasen believed he was near mid-channel when the steamer struck.

The Sin Taiwan still being in Makung Harbour when the news was received by the Mandarin from some junk men that there were two Europeans on Pa-chau, at once left for that island, and there found that instead of belonging to the Bokhara as at first supposed, the men were the sole survivors from another steamer. The one previously described in the Rongkong papers as a short man with shot bushy whiskers is the second engineer of the Normand, and the other described as young, tall and of slight build is one of the deck hands. Both are Norwegians. They speak in terms of the highest praise of the kindness they received at the hands of the natives, who gave them clothes and food. Both were in a state of collapse after their frightfully trying experiences, and the engineer has sustained a bad injury to one of his knees. Fortunately for him Dr. Meyers was able to dress his wounds properly, a duty which the natives had endeavoured to fulfil but with only comparative success.

Owing to the prevalence of the strong North-easterly gales and the heavy sea, the Sin Taiwan was detained at Pa-chau for six days, and towards the end of this time, having made no special provision for such a contingency combined with a large addition to her usual ship's company, the commissariat was sorely taxed, and until Makung was reached those on board had to subsist on sweet potatoes and pea-nuts. Her passengers—Dr. Meyers, Consul Warren, Consul Mertz and Mr. Hastings were picked up by the Formosa at Makung and landed at Taiwanfoo after being absent nine days from their homes, and the two Normand survivors were also taken to Taiwanfoo and cared for by the British Counsul, Mr. Warren, till the Thales arrived to convey them to Amoy. The Sin Taiwan remained at Makung for business purposes.

Captain Hall adds—I think these gentlemen from Taiwanfoo deserve much praise for the indomitable courage they displayed. As soon as they heard of the wreck of a British craft, not knowing then that it was the Bokhara, they left their homes and families, and made the best of their way in the little steamer Sin Taiwan to Makung, a distance of some sixty miles, and that in the face of a strong north-easterly gale and upon a confused sea. To say the least of it, it was a most dangerous proceeding for a small craft like the Sin Taiwan which had to pass through several tide races. After this we may safely say that the courage of the European is ever what it was ; yet, not every Consul or doctor would have faced such a risk.

LORD SALISBURY AND CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION.

MR. FREDERICK HARRISON, writing to the *Daily News* on this subject, says :—

SIR,—The majority in the House of Commons will deal with Lord Salisbury's startling doctrine that they do not express the will of the nation. For my part, permit me to show what strange inaccuracies he has made regarding myself. He quotes in inverted commas and in small type, ostensibly as verbatim extracts, two passages from my article in the "Fortnightly Review" of September last. Both of these passages of mine are garbled by the suppression of whole sentences essential to the context. Six lines in all are omitted without asterisks or other sign of omission. And in one passage words are actually changed to suit the new meaning conveyed. By this process and by picking out detached sentences, the passages quoted from my article are made to convey an altered sense. Where I wrote—"It is idle to talk about technical rights. There are technical rights on both sides"—Lord Salisbury omits these words, though they govern the whole context ; and he goes on solemnly to represent me as recommending a course which I treated as the *reductio ad absurdum* of technical rights. In the other passage, by the omission of four lines, that which I suggested as a voluntary concession of the Peers is represented as the closing of their House by military force. It is no new view that when the Peers find themselves in hopeless antagonism with the Commons, they will withdraw from the struggle with the best grace they can. I hold that opinion now more firmly than ever, for no one regards Lord Salisbury's defiance as "real thunder." It is not easy to be serious about the preposterous attempt to fasten on the present Government responsibility for what I have written. I was not a candidate, nor did I even speak or write during the recent elections, preferring my freedom to the call of any Whip. Nor have I pretended to know anything about party tactics more than the man in the street. As it happened I knew less, for I left town before the elections, so that even current gossip did not reach me. And I expressly disclaimed any knowledge of the views of any political party or person. Would Lord Salisbury suggest that, in writing about Agnosticism, I am representing the views of Mr. Gladstone ? Reflecting quietly in the country this summer, I thought I saw a severe constitutional struggle at hand, the gravity of which it would be useful to point out. And Lord Salisbury has now proved that in that apprehension I was amply justified.

ACCOUNTS from America state that Mr. Edwin Booth, the eminent tragedian, is still in very weak health, though his attacks of vertigo are less frequent and less violent than they were some time ago. He lives with his daughter and his son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Grossman, and their two little children. He is happiest when playing with the little ones, his only other recreation being an occasional novel. He cannot read anything that taxes the mind or attention, being in need of absolute rest and quiet, mental and physical. He is not in a gloomy frame of mind, but joins the other guests in the smoking room of the hotel where he is staying with his family, and takes his share in the conversation. But the exertion of writing a note or answering a telegram seems terrible to him, and yet he insists on dealing with all such correspondence himself, though his son-in-law is anxious to undertake it for him.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G J W Baldwin, cleared yesterday for False Point, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,070 tons, Captain J R P Alexander, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE s s Persia, 1,203 tons, Captain R W Alcock, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.

THE s s Tungue, 1,100 tons, Captain M Fernandes Pinheiro, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar via Marmugao, with a general cargo, Mr M De Souza as cabin and 19 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr P J Mendonça.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Kipling, Mr Hajee T Mahomed and 2 friends, and 340 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi via K coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Vander Straaton, Mr W A Fraser, Mr W Brown, Mr Wilkinson, Mr B H Rustomjee, Mr C H J Rustomjee, and 150 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
,, Calder	400	Lovell	C	B and P S N Co
,, Braunfels	1923	Taree	E	Glade & Co.
,, Emin	594	Peterson	G	F Heyer & Co
,, Glanvisy	1922	Francis	H	J W & A Graham & Co
,, Neera	...	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
,, Mahanadi	...	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
,, Blue Cross	1939	Smith	O	T Morrison & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Sabarmati		Nacoda	Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No	
S.S. Peninsular	2711	Loggin	1	P & O Co
,, Java	2311	Bason	4	P & O Co
,, Clyde	2198	...	5	P & O Co
,, Imperator	2340	Bechtinger	7	A Lloyd's S N Co
Ship W Manson	366	Kindell	9	H J H Ahmed
S.S. Akbar	1441	Baldwin	10	Hajee Cassum
,, Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
,, Aston Hall	2254	McFee	14	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Nov 19.
	Tungue (s)	Pinheiro	Zanzibar, Oct 28.
	Persia (s)	Alcock	London, Oct 7.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Maria Teresa (s)	Deperis	Trieste, &c.
	Skerryvore (s)	Chandler	London, &c.
	Tanjore (s)	Barron	Mauritius.
	Towy (bq)	Jones	Maurit us.
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	False Point.
	Colaba (s)	Alexander	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Pachumba, Captain Russell, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi via K. Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
17	Kaiser-i-Hind s	Atkinson	London, Oct 14.
	Maharaja s	Sandilands	Rangoon, Nov 11.
	Lawada s	Whitehead	Bombay, Nov 14.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 17.—Steamers Clan Macpherson and City of Canterbury.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
18	Lalpoora s	...	Calcutta.
19	Putlala s	...	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
18	Niobe s	...	Calcutta.
19	Sirsa s	...	Singapore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 22.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Edinburgh s—100 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 250 hogsheads beer, F Fischer and Co ; 230 cases ale, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 3 cases printing ink, J Surajram Desai.

Hispania s—20 cases whisky, Jeejeebhoy Jehangie and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Braunfels s—10 casks methylated spirit, E Mahomedally and Co ; 57 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

Himalaya s—3 cases medicine, Phillips and Co.

Peninsula s—5 cases medicine, &c, Phillips and Co ; 6 bales writing paper, Hussonally Abdoolally ; 13 cases oilmen-stores, &c, A Sumsoodin ; 13 cases tobacco, E Russooljee.

FROM HONGKONG.

Braunfels s—3 hogsheads methelyated spirit, Phillips and Co.

Gutenfels s—5 hogsheads methelyated spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria with removeable coach box.
1 strong grey Arab 14½, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 bay Arab pony, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 Rover safety bicycle by Starley and Sutton, Coventry, ball bearing throughout, in good condition, complete with bell and lamp.
1 pair of American ball bearing, Raymond extension roller scates, nickel plated, and nearly new.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gawalia Tank Road, the remainder of the stock-in-trade of Mr. Noor Mahomed Sullaman, furniture dealer, closing his business, consisting of very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood neatly french polished substantial-made dining, drawing, the bed-room furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, very handsome cabinets, almyras, and wardrobes, iron and brass bedsteads, gas fittings, &c., &c.

Detailed catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view six days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of two very valuable and desirable bungalows at Poona, near the Council Hall, on the Bund Road.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the premises, No. 9 and 10, Queen's Garden, near the Council Hall, Poona, on MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1893, at 4 p.m. the following desirable properties situate within the limits of the Poona Cantonments.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the pukka built and tiled upper storied bungalow, stables, and out buildings erected thereon, known as "The Cloisters" and formerly as No. 28 Staff Lines and now as No. 9 Queen's Gardens, situate within the limits of the cantonment of Poona, in the Presidency of Bombay, and containing 21,500 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, on the north by the bungalow and premises secondly described, on the south and east by the Public Road, and on the west by the boundary of the bungalow No. 2, Queen's Garden, belonging to Messrs. Ludha Ebhram, and which bungalow has been for sometime in the occupation of W. M. Fletcher, Esqr. and is now vacant.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the pucka built bungalow, stables, well and out buildings erected thereon known as No. 27 Staff Lines, Poona, and now as No. 10, Queen's Gardens, situate within the limits of the cantonment of Poona, in the Presidency of Bombay, containing 23,041 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the road adjoining the G. I. P. Railway, on the south by the premises firstly described, on the east by the boundary of the bungalow formerly No. 26 Staff Lines and now known has Mansfield Lodge, and No. 2 Queen's Gardens, belonging to Messrs. Ludha, Ebhram & Co.

All the above premises are held by the vendor from Government on the usual occupancy tenancy applicable to property or their cantonment limits and subject to cantonments rule and regulations, but exempted from the rule of immediate evacuation in favor of a military officer, immediate possession will be given on completion of the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 23, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT LOWER MAHIM.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M., the undermentioned properties by order of the mortgagee, Keshow Haridhand Gopadhay, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bhai Bhasker, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of January, 1890.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. and street No. , situate at Lower Mahim in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,037 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 242, new No. 3910, old Survey No. 833, and new Survey No. 1638, and bounded on the south by the public road, on the east by the public gully, on the west and north by the property of Krishna Pandoo.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or two dwelling houses and a temple standing the on, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos., and street Nos., and respectively situated at Lower Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4430 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 476, new No. 4230, old Survey No. 465, and new Survey No. 1762, and bounded on the south and east by the properties belonging to the Church of our Lady of Salvation, on the north by public road, and on the west by the property of M. L. Dias.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KOOMBARWADA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the executrixes of the will of the late Thacker Lakhamsey Ookerda, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Hurjee Metha and Dayabhai Hurjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of May, 1889, and in the indenture of further charge, dated respectively, the 31st day of July, 1889, and 4th day of June, 1890, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Koombarwada, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 324 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2568, new No. 3910, old Survey Nos. 195, 223, and 5, and new Survey No. 4937, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 7657, and Street Nos 206, 208, and bounded on the east by the Koombarwada Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Raja Ajoy, and on the south by the property of Daya Poonja, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executrix of the will of the late Charles Taylor, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., at "Hope Hall" near the Hancock Bridge, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, one big electro-plated astronomical telescope by Holland, London, very powerful, in mahogany cases, nearly new books, pictures, Hink's lamps, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

Also one stylish English victoria, with a young and handsome grey Arab horse and English plated harness.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, miniature, billiard table by John Roberts, Hink's lamps, large cooking stove, aviary with birds, one strong made English glass fronted brougham, pictures, table ornaments, one rich toned upright piano, a collection of orchids, ferns, roses, eucharis, lilies, crotons, in tubs and pots, &c., the property of J. HILL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 23, 1892.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.
CAV. DEL TUFO, ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY,
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
FOR PRINTING ON SILVER.

	Unmounted. Rs. a.	Mounted. Rs. a.		Unmounted. Rs. a.	Mounted. Rs. a.
C. D. Visite...	0 3	0 4	10 by 8	0 8	0 10
Cabinet.....	0 4	0 6	12 by 10.....	1 0	1 4
8 by 6½.....	0 6	0 8	15 by 12.....	1 8	1 12

Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have so served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 238,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House,

SCOTT AND Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES

Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30 The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having none and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstances. Testimonials free on application.

II.

Dear Mrs. BOND,—
I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.
Please give bearer my belt.
Yours affectionately,
Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel. E. E.

III.

Extract.
ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.

My Dear Mrs. BOND,—
. . . I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.
Yours affectionately,
E. E.

IV.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness; she is clever; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well-doing.
G. G.
Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF RUBBLE STONES.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli, a quantity of rubble stones, about 4,600 cubic feet.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 23, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c. &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of old casks, cans, drums, packing cases, wooden sleepers, timber, leather, iron and steel scraps, rails, fire-bars, old writing tables, leather hose pipes, iron and steel tyres, iron and steel wheels, diving bell complete and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment noted on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground-rent on all the lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 bales white shirtings.
2 cases white striped mules.
2 " " jaconets and cambrics.
3 " " nainsooks.
2 brown cotton half hose.
20 bales grey shirtings 46 by 37½ yards.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain, and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

Also at the risk of Mr. G.I.B. Neill, or whom it may concern—

1 case cigars, ex Dindigul, to Wari Bunder, under invoice No. 4153 of 25-5-92 marked, 27.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, November 23, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

THERE was no change in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 38⅞d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. higher, at £65 5-16; and in New York, the metal was ⅜ cents higher, at 84⅜ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 350,000 ounces of Silver, at 84·75 to 84·80 cents per oz. Consols in London were unchanged, at 97⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 108¼. The market rates of discount remained at Saturday's enhanced level. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was still 1s. 2 11-16d. Paris quotations were unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed hardening last evening; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; but the total Sales only reached 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 5d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1 64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 15-16d. for November-December deliveries, and 5 3-64d. for March-April. East Indian Cotton was 1-16d. per lb. higher in Broach, Dhollera, all Oomra growths, and Hingunghat. Egyptian "Fair" Brown Cotton was 1-16d. higher, at 5 1-16d. per lb. The day's Imports were 20,000 bales. The Manchester market was strong.

In New York, spot Cotton was unchanged in value yesterday, at 9 7-16 cents per lb.; but February Futures advanced 3 points to 9·43 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 50,000 bales; and the following comparison is now given between the arrivals this season and those for the same period in the two preceding years :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts.....	50,000	68,000	44,000
Two days' do	92,000	110,000	82,000
Since 1st Sept	2,301,000	3,241,000	3,006,000

Reuter telegraphs from Washington, under yesterday's date, that the annual report of the "Agricultural Bureau welcomes the reduction of the Cotton area of the United States, as the former overproduction was injurious to the growers. The report announces that experiments are being made to produce home Cotton as a substitute for Egyptian, with a view to checking the Imports."

Here, there has been no resumption of activity in Cotton, only a very small business having transpired, while prices have further receded Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, though the market closed steady at the decline. Exporters have bought 500 bales of ready Cotton, say 200 bales of New Khangaum, at Rs. 214-15; 100 new Julgaum, at Rs. 205; and 200 old Barsee, at Rs. 204; while the Mills have taken only 100 old Julgaum, at Rs. 205 per candy.

WHEAT remains in the same quiet state as for the past fortnight, only a small export business being reported, and prices being the same, all round.

SEEDS have also been quiet with but little doing, and rates for *Rapeseed* have declined ¼ anna per cwt. for all descriptions, other kinds being unchanged in value. We now quote :—

Linseed	Rs. 7-13-6 to Rs.	8-0-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat ,,	7-7-6 to ,,	7-8-6 ,,
,, ,, Cawnpore ,,	6-14-6 to ,,	7-1-6 ,,
,, Red ,, ,,	6-9-0 to ,,	6-11-0 ,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,056	bales.
Wheat	23,093	cwts.
Linseed.....	11,923	,,
Rapeseed	12,199	,,
Gingelly	13,536	,,
Poppyseed	620	,,
Groundnuts.....	1,255	,,
Castorseed	4,884	,,
Rice	4,127	,,

FREIGHTS are a shade lower, and, at the reduced rates, there has been a little more demand for tonnage for forward loading. Business has been done, for December shipment, to Liverpool, at 12s. 6d. per ton for Wheat and Seeds; to Hamburg for the same shipment and cargo at 14s. 6d. per ton; to the same port, for Cotton, for December shipment, at 15s. to 15s. 6d. per ton; for January shipment, to Marseilles, at 14s. per ton, for light Seeds; and, for March shipment, to picked ports, at 17s. to 17s. 3d. per ton, for Seeds, Wheat, and Cotton.

EXCHANGE was steady again at opening, at 1s. 2 27-32d. and 1s. 2½d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, at which rates we heard of no inquiry, and during the day 1-32d. higher was obtainable, say, 1s. 27d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 29-32d. Demand, at which latter rate we heard of Gold dealers operating; and for future transfer, Telegraphic, at 1s. 2 15-16d., was reported to have been done for March-April. Of Merchants' Bills we have heard of little or nothing offering to-day, in any position; and the market closed quiet, but steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2⅝d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 27-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 15-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 1-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1·58½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day, at about last evening's rates for Fours, but still with not much doing; and the market left off at 106 7-16 buyers, per cash; 106⅜, sellers, for the end of this month; and 105 15-16, buyers, for the beginning of the new year.

SHARES remain without movement to speak of, the only changes to-day being a decline of Rs. 15 in Munmar Press shares; an advance of Rs. 10 in City of Bombay Mill scrip; and a decline of Rs. 15 in Manockji Pitit. Bank of Bombay shares have further advanced Re. 1¼, to Rs. 1,050 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed hardening. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	4 1-16

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2½ per cent. Consols	97⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 5-16
Bar Silver.....	38½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Magregor left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

The Hall Line s. s. Eden Hall, arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Massilia, arrived here yesday morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Britannia, arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

NAPLES, Nov. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Goorkha, left here this evening.

PENANG, Nov. 22.

The s. s. Teheran left here this morning for Bombay.

COLOMBO, Nov. 22.

The mail steamer Chusan, from Calcutta, has arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 22.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.
Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.
Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao.
Cable Perim-Hodeida interrupted.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to November 16, 1892 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	17,000,000
Remitted from April 1, 1892, to Nov. 12, 1892	10,427,500
Balance to be remitted from Nov. 13, 1892, to March 31, 1893	6,572,500

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

RANDOLPH—Oct 27, in the wreck of the s s Roumania, off Peniche, Bernard Hervey, fifth son of the Rev Cyril Randolph, Rector of Chartham, Kent, Captain and Adjutant, 29th Foot (Worcestershir, Regiment), 38th; also at the same time and place, Mary Frances, wife of the above, and daughter of the late John Lecky Phelps, Esq, of Waterpark county Clare, aged 21.
TAYLER—Oct 26, at St Leonards-on-Sea, of pneumonia, Skipworth Vansittart, son of S H C Tayler, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 26.
WALKER—Oct 27, at Fir Lodge, Waltham-cross, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Dr. Andrew Walker, of the Indian Medical Service.
WALKER—Oct 26, at Cheltenham, Charles, Wistinghausen, third son of Col T Walker, R A, aged 15½ years.
POLLARD—Oct 27, in s s Roumania, Alice Emmeline, the beloved wife of Captain W C Pollard, 15th Bengal Lancers, aged 30 years; also Gladys Mary McQueen, aged 2 years and 4 months, and Joyce Rebe Wake, aged 11½ months, the dear children of the same.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERNARD—November 13, at Mussoorie, the wife of J H Bernard, C S, of a daughter.
BORGEN—November 18, at Ennore, the wife of M C Borgen, Salt and Abkari Revenue, of a daughter.
GILDEA—November 11, at Umballa, the wife of Lieut-Col T S Gildea, 1st Gordon Highlanders, of a daughter.
MACGREGOR—November 17, at No 7, Rawdon Street, Calcutta, the wife of J C Macgregor, of a son.
MUIR—November 13, at Sirdarpur, Central India, the wife of Major A M Muir, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RICHARDSON—GOSLING—November 16, at St George's Church, Agra, by the Rev Walter Hamilton, Chaplain, Herbert L Richardson, 14th Sikhs, to Gwendoline, daughter of E Gosling, Esq.

DEATH.

SYMONDS—November 11, at Lucknow, of enteric fever, Guy Henry Symonds, Captain, The Royal Irish.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE TRAMWAYS *vs.* SOUNDY CASE.—We may state in answer to enquirers that Mr. G. F. Lund will act as treasurer and receive subscriptions to the Soundy Defence Fund, and will pay them into the Agra Bank. Any contribution which may be sent through us will be handed over to the treasurer. All contributions received by Mr. Lund will be acknowledged in our columns.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1892.

WE have recently summarised the opinions of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court on trial by jury in Lower Bengal and in Assam. We then ventured to express the opinion that the Government of India which initiated the inquiry into the working of the jury system throughout India, would not be in favour of abolishing the system, but of effecting a modification which would remove the objections taken to the system as it has hitherto worked. The result has justified this forecast. Even the Bengal Government shrinks from so drastic a measure as the suppression of trial by jury. The Bengal Government concurs in the opinion—almost unanimously arrived at by the District Executive and Judicial Officers and the Divisional Commissioners—that the jury system in Lower Bengal and Assam has failed. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that had the result of the experiment been foreseen no one would have advocated the introduction of that Western institution into India. And that it is undoubtedly true if the jury system be regarded only from the point of view of a police officer whose one purpose in life is to ensure the conviction of criminals. But signal as the failure has been, Sir Charles Elliott recognises that it would be inexpedient on political grounds to abolish the system altogether, as it has been regarded as a rudimentary beginning of the concession of power to the people. He, therefore, proposes only to take steps "to limit the enquiry to justice which it entails." The proposals of the Bengal Government are, to amend the existing law by, first, making a reference to the High Court compulsory in all cases in which the Sessions Judge thinks the verdict of the jury is contrary to the weight of evidence; secondly, making it incumbent on the Judge to ascertain and fully record the reasons of the jury for their verdict; and, thirdly, giving a right of appeal against the verdict on the facts when the jury are not unanimous, unless the Judge records his agreement with the majority. These changes, the first and third of which were recommended by Judges of the High Court, and the second by Sessions Judges, would reduce or modify trial by jury to nearly the level of trial by assessors. The Government of India consider that there would be no advantage in retaining the jury system at all if it be assimilated to trial by assessors.

With respect to the proposals, sufficiently sweeping, for withdrawing the jury system from localities for which it is not adapted and withdrawing from the list of cases triable by juries those in which failures of justice are most frequently observed to occur, the Government of India admits the competence of the Local Governments to deal with such questions under the existing law, and concurs with the Lieutenant-Governor in the view that it is necessary to deal with them in the manner proposed. Offences arising under three chapters of the Penal Code will be withdrawn from the cognisance of juries—Chapter VIII., which provides for offences against public tranquility—unlawful assembly of more than five persons, rioting, affrays (the fighting of two or more persons in a public place) refusing to disperse when called upon, &c.—Chapter XVI., dealing with offences relating to the human body—including murder, homicide not amounting to murder, causing hurt or grievous hurt, &c., but those sections which relate to kidnapping, abduction, and outrage on women are still to be triable by juries. The whole of the Chapter XVIII., which relates to documents and trade-marks will be withdrawn from the cognizance of Bengal Mofussil juries. As a set off, Chapter XX., which relates to offences against the marriage state, will become triable by juries. The list of offences, triable by juries in Lower Bengal and Assam, will include false evidence and offences against public justice; kidnapping, abduction, and outrage upon women; offences against property; offences against marriage; and abetments of or attempts to commit such offences. In these matters the Provincial authorities are competent to act on their own judgment. It was not necessary to ask for sanction before dealing with them; but the Lieutenant-Governor deemed it expedient to place his views before the Government of India in the first instance. The Governor-General in Council, Mr. Lyall states, has no desire to interfere with, or limit by legislation or otherwise, the discretion entrusted to the Local Governments; but he is constrained to express his concurrence in Sir Charles Elliott's view that cases of murder and culpable homicide should be withdrawn from the cognizance of juries; his Excellency is also inclined to agree in the view that cases of rioting should be withdrawn; the action which it is proposed to take being fully justified by the unsatisfactory results of the present system. In regard to the proposals involving alterations in the law, the Government of India dissent from the proposals submitted by the Government of Bengal. In the opinion of the Supreme Government—arrived at after full consideration of the reports from other Provinces as well as Bengal—the defects of the system of trial by jury are due to the extension of that system to areas for which it is not suitable and to classes of cases which as experience has shown should not be made cognizable by juries. The provision empowering the High Court, under Section 307, to remedy and correct many verdicts has not fulfilled its intention. The difficulty in this latter respect has arisen from the unwillingness of the Judges of the High Court to interfere with verdicts of juries unless in extreme cases, and the consequent reluctance of Sessions to make references under the section—mere waste of time, as Mr. Mathews, the Session Judge of Burdwan, frankly stated. The Governments of Madras and Bengal proposed that reference should be made compulsory in every case in which a Sessions Judge disagrees with the verdict of the jury. But it does not appear to the Government of India that cases should be sent up to the High Court in which failure of justice is not manifest, or when there is a mere difference of opinion. On the whole, it is considered undesirable to make an alteration in the law which would encourage unnecessary references. Besides, under the law as it stands the High Court has full power to deal with cases sent up to it; if it continue reluctant to use its power, nothing would be gained by making the sending up of case compulsory.

With respect to the proposal to empower or require Sessions Judges to ascertain and record the reasons of the jury for the verdict, the Supreme Government admits that the system is defective which makes it obligatory on the Judge to send up cases to the High Court to prevent a failure of justice, but does not put him in a position to place before the Court materials for determining whether the verdict was a perverse one or not. But it would be difficult to get untrained men to give their reasons in proper form for the verdict they return, and it is doubtful whether such reasons as they could put into shape would help the High Court materially. The suggestion of Justices Birdwood and Telang, of the Bombay High Court, that the law should be altered so as to permit the Sessions Judge—before or after the verdict has been taken—to require special verdicts on particular issues of fact, and perhaps on the general credibility of particular evidence commends itself to the Supreme Government. Such a provision would enable the judge to form a correct idea whether a reference is necessary, and would furnish the High Court with materials for judging whether the verdict was right or wrong. This suggestion has been noted for future consideration when the Criminal Procedure Code is revised. The Governor-General in Council, Mr. Lyal states, has given anxious consideration to the proposal to accord a right of appeal against verdicts on questions of fact, either when the jury is not unanimous, or when the Judge disapproves of it. But it has been decided that it is not expedient—at all events without some further trial—to permit an appeal against the decision of a jury. His Excellency is unwilling to abolish the distinctive feature of trial by jury—the comparative finality of the verdict—until all other available methods for its improvement be exhausted. Moreover it is resonable to hope that the complaints of miscarriages of justice through the perversity of juries will not be so often heard, when the classes of cases in which such miscarriages were mostly observed have been withdrawn from their cognizance. The conclusion of the Government of India is that fresh legislation is not required, and that the powers possessed by the local Government will suffice for dealing with the ends of the present system, and the Lieutenant-Governor is invited to take such steps as might be necessary. This has been done in a "notification" abridging the area to which the jury system was extended, and withdrawing from the cognizance of juries certain offences which we have specified above. As was inevitable, the Bengal Press has denounced Sir Charles Elliott in unmeasured terms for trampling on the liberty of the subject. But the "notification" is not inscribed amongst the laws of the Medes and Persians. The districts which are for the present excluded from the operation of the jury system will be restored to the full fruition of citizenship when they are able to use it for the public advantage.

CAPTAIN ORR of the 3rd Regiment Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, recently narrowly escaped from death by poison. As was his custom, he left a cup of tea in the early morning on the dining-room table to cool while he dressed. Returning to drink it, he took a mouthful, and was prevented from drinking more by noticing a peculiar taste in the tea. Symptoms supervened which led to the suspicion of poison. The tea was sealed up and sent for chemical analysis. A considerable quantity of strychnine was detected in it. The local police at Hingoli having failed to obtain a reliable clue, Mr. Galloway of the Berar Police was deputed to take up the investigation. The result has been that the attempt to murder Captain Orr has been brought home to Mrs. Orr's ayah, who has been sentenced by the District Magistrate to seven years' imprisonment. The facts elicited during the investigation go to support the theory that the motive was a wish to obtain possession of certain valuable jewelry belonging to Mrs. Orr. The ayah had Mrs. Orr's confidence, and hoped in the confusion attendant in Capt. Orr's illness and death to gain possession of the ornaments. A "friend" from Bombay had been surreptitiously staying with her, who doubtless would have been sent away with the ornaments as soon as they had been taken. We congratulate Captain Orr in his escape from death. But we must also draw attention to a feature in the case which has a wide importance for the public. We refer to the unrestricted sale of poisons in certain parts of the mofussil. The person from whom the strychnine was bought by the ayah, had been able to procure 4 oz. of it from Bombay, and had still 1½ oz. left. It is true that this man though employed in British Administered Territory, had his house just beyond it. But this does not affect the fact that the sale of poisons in parts of the mofussil is practically unregulated. Year after year passes, yet the Government of India neglects to take effectual measures for regulating the sale of poisons. It is said that if the sale of certain poisons such as arsenic is regulated, other poisons less easy to detect will be resorted to and this would no doubt sometimes occur. But a difficulty would be placed in the way of intending poisoners. Police officers of experience testify to the extreme difficulty of detecting cases of poisoning, owing to the facility with which poison can be procured and the consequent difficulty of proving whence it was obtained. The Indian police are blamed for want of detective power, but in what other country in the world are the police faced with the difficulty that poison is sold in half a dozen places in every large village, and that no record of sales is kept? If the Government of India do not see their way to going further, they might pass an Act scheduling certain poisons, such as arsenic, strychnine, and others, forbidding their being sold without a license, and requiring every licensed vendor to keep an account of all sales. Three-fourths of the murders brought to light are committed by means of arsenic. For every one brought to light many occur which are never heard of. If the sale of arsenic only were regulated many lives would be saved yearly.

THE charge brought against the honour and probity of French ministers, deputies, bankers, and newspapers, by the Boulangist, M. Delahaye, in connection with the Panama Canal Scheme, is as colossal as that vast and ill-starred undertaking. It is not necessary at once to assume that the charge is true, but the fact that it has been made is in itself a calamity, for it will shake public confidence in the integrity of public men. The scandalous imputations levelled against Canadian statesmen, and the disclosure of wholesale malpractices in Melbourne, have troubled the general conscience. The declaration of the receiver of a Building Society in London, that three millions sterling of the assets are missing, has excited scarcely any surprise. Never since the trial of high placed officials before the Chamber of Peers in the reign of Louis Philippe on charges of corruption have such allegations been made on so portentous a scale. The Wilson scandal which was fatal to M. Grevy's Presidency implicated some half a dozen friends and associates of the President's son-in-law; it did not compromise such host as that which M. Delahaye's wholesale aspersions cover. But he names no names. The Chamber has unanimously voted the inquiry which the Boulangist deputy has demanded, and if there be proofs, they can not now be hid. General Boulanger made a mistake in shooting himself in Brussels. He should have bided his time till the denunciations of M. Constans, and the revelations of M. Mermeix were forgotten in the more scandalous disclosures which one of the few survivors of his party pretends to be in a position to substantiate. But who will be benefitted by this new scandal? Not Boulanger, for he his dead; not the Royalists, for there are none left—thanks to Boulangism—which killed the Pretenders, and left the Republic the sole legatee of "

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GAEKWAR AT WINDSOR.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda paid a visit to Her Majesty the Queen at Windsor yesterday, and was received with full military honours.

Her Majesty granted the Maharanee a private audience, and decorated her with the Order of the Crown of India.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

It is announced that the Channel Squadron will not pay its accustomed visit to the Tagus this year, owing to the anti-English feeling that exists there, and the fears that some hostile demonstration would be made.

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Turkestan Gazette* narrates that envoys from the Khan of Kandshut recently arrived at Turkestan to beg material support against the British, and that General Vrewsky, the Governor, refused absolutely to lend his support. Any disturbance, he said, of the relations between Russia and Great Britain, which together ruled half the globe, would entail frightful calamities to many millions.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21.

The Delegates representing the Latin Union at the Monetary Conference have resolved to act unitedly.

THE FRENCH IN ABOMEY.

SUBMISSION OF THE KING.

PARIS, Nov. 21.

Latest advices from Dahomey state that the French forces have entered and occupied Abomey unopposed, and that the King has submitted.

THE PANAMA SCANDALS.

SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

A tremendous scene was created in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on M. Delahaye, a Boulangist Deputy, affirming in a long speech that the Panama Canal Company had spent millions in bribing the ministers, deputies, bankers, and the newspapers. He refrained, however, from mentioning names, but said that one hundred and fifty deputies were implicated.

M. Delahaye then demanded an enquiry into the matter which was unanimously voted.

AMERICAN COTTON REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.

The annual report of the Agricultural Bureau welcomes the reduction in the cotton area of the United States as the former over-production was injurious to the growers. The report announces that experiments are being made to produce home cotton as a substitute for Egyptian with a view to checking the imports.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 21.

The s.s. Oriental, with the mails of the 11th inst., left here for Bombay, at 6-0 p.m., to-day.

AN INDIGNANT DISCLAIMER.

(FROM MR. P. DOYLE, C.E.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

The published statement regarding Mr. Pat Doyle, C.E., in the divorce court is a gross falsehood maliciously concocted in the office of a Calcutta newspaper.

Legal proceedings are contemplated to punish the offenders.

THE CALCUTTA SWINDLING CASE.

To-day the prosecution in the case of Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son *vs.* George Knowles closed their case. Knowles reserved his cross-examination, and at the suggestion of the court counsel for the prosecution undertook to place before the court to-morrow the specific items on which the charges are to be framed, limiting himself to three only. The case was then adjourned till Thursday, on which day, after the commital of the case to the Sessions, the court will be moved to grant a bail.

DR. ROBERTSON'S MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

Letters from the Kashmir frontier report that Dr. Robertson's Mission is getting on very well with the people about Bunji. They are moving through the country, and will probably be back across the Gilgit border in a few days.

THE KURRAM VALLEY FORCE.

Mr. Merk and Colonel Turner, with the Kurram Force, arrived at Thull on Monday, after an uneventful march through the Zaimusht territory. The new route will probably be useful as a line of communication, and leads along an ancient highway. The force set out on its return journey to Sadda to-day.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN.

Sir Auckland Colvin closed his legislative record for the United Provinces to-day when he attended the meeting of the Council of Allahabad, and had the satisfaction of seeing the Village Sanitation, Lodging House, and Village Munsiff's Bills passed into law.

THE MEERUT SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

The Musketry course for the Imperial Service Troops at the Meerut School, for cavalry, was closed last week, the shooting being very good. Thirteen marksmen and twenty-five first-class shots obtained certificates. Resaldar Khuda Baksh Khan, Ulwar Lancers, headed the list with carbine and revolver. The next course, for infantry, begins in December 14.

It has been arranged to hold a rifle meeting in February, and it will likely become an annual affair. H. E. the Viceroy has presented a championship medal to be shot for, and money prizes will amount to at least Rs. 1,000.

THE VICEROY AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived at Bangalore this morning. In replying to an address from the Pettah Municipality his Excellency discussed the much-needed water-supply, and hoped the Pettah Municipality, with the Maharajah's help, would be able to combine with the Civil and Military Station Municipality in getting a supply for the whole of Bangalore.

In replying to an address from the Civil and Military Station Municipality, H. E. the Viceroy agreed that so long as the discussion was conducted in a spirit of loyalty and with respect to law and order, all classes of the community should be encouraged to take an interest in questions of public importance, and should be offered every opportunity of discussing such questions; and he again urged the advisability of trying to arrange for a joint scheme for the water-supply.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

FARRACKABAD, Nov. 21.

A public meeting was held this evening at the Orphanage, hundreds travelling a long distance to attend. A large number had to go away for want of accommodation. Mr. Shimbhonath, Municipal Commissioner presided. Raja Rampalsingh and Mr. Madanmohan Malvaya, who were invited to speak, made effective speeches. Eighteen delegates were elected, and subscriptions were raised for the next Congress.

BHUSAWAL, Nov. 21.

At a meeting, held in the Native General Library, on the 20th instant, under the presidency of Mr. Menezes, Messrs. Morgankar, Patankar Dartane, Athavale Sahasrabudhe, and Akote were unanimously elected delegates to attend the eighth Indian National Congress at Allahabad.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 21.

The court sat this morning. Mr. Rudra, barrister-at-law, took up the case for Nawab Mehdi Hassan. He drew the attention of the court to the order issued by Nawab Sarwar Jung prohibiting officials of the Court of Wards from communicating with Nawab Mehdi Hassan, and contended that the order was nothing less than an intimidation to witnesses, and, therefore, it was impossible to get witnesses to come forward for the prosecution or the accused. He next asked his Worship to uphold the dignity of the Court, and express his opinion on it. He also complained of Mr. Norton's observations, made in the cross-examination of Nawab Mehdi Hassan, which were also calculated to intimidate witnesses. Mr. Norton denied the allegation, and with regard to the order, he remarked that it had not been proved that H. H. the Nizam's name was on it. The order filed in the court simply dealt with the Court of Wards; and considered that the order was quite justified, because righly or wrongly, it was suggested that Nawab Mehdi Hassan had improperly taken large sums of money from the Court of Wards, and if that was true there could be no more proper order directed to officials of that department in order to prevent him clandestinely placing on the records documents which were in his hand wrongfully, and which he was endeavouring to subsidise officials to replace to prevent subsequent enquiry. So far from the order preventing high officials of other departments communicating with Nawab Mehdi Hassan, Nawabs Imad Ali and Mehdi Ali had visited him since the date of the order with the knowledge and sanction of Nawab Sarwar Jung. Mr. Rudra replied he would be able to prove that the original order was addressed to all the departments. His Worship knew, he said, how much could be done by wink, whisper, or nod in Hyderabad, and if it was known that Nawab Sarwar Jung desires the officials of his department not to communicate with Nawab Mehdi Hassan other officials in Hyderabad would accept the hint; and the order indirectly influenced everyone. With regard to Nawabs Imad Jung and Mehdi Ali special arrangements might have been made, or they might have been Nawab Sarwar Jung's spies.

His Worship said the Court had no knowledge of the politics of Hyderabad, and as to the order of Nawab Sarwar Jung he considered it best for Mr. Rudra to bring it to the notice of the Minister that the order was, however, dated 15th November when all witnesses for the prosecution had been examined.

Major Gough produced an extract from Sir Mortimer Durand's letter, in which he referred to Nawab Mehdi Hassan.

Sujart Ali, cross-examined, swore that he was present at the marriage, and saw the contract signed. He denied he had been familiar with Gertrude Donnelly, and could not explain why he did not mention the fact of the marriage contract when he made a statement regarding the marriage to Sir Asman Jah in 1889, when an enquiry was made. He did not think it was a serious matter.

Nawab Mehdi Hassan was again cross-examined by Mr. Norton. Witness noticed in the marriage contract that his name and his wife's name were written in different ink, but could give no account of the reason. He had sworn that they signed the contract together. Nawab Mehdi Hassan recognized the man in court as Lauchlin, of Lucknow, but he had not been engaged to his wife for six months. If Lauchlin swore to certain marks on her body he would have her examined medically. Lauchlin had stated to witness that Mr. Norton, barrister, and Mr. Edgelow, solicitor, had made him drunk, and then got the statement out of him concerning his wife. Nawab Imad Jung had denied that he told witness that there was a Government order prohibiting officials of the Nizam seeing him; but witness still contended he did, and that Nawab Imad Jung was now afraid.

The Court then adjourned.

MRS. SHAW AT THE NOVELTY.

Mrs. Shaw gave another concert last evening in the Novelty Theatre before a large and appreciative audience. Her whistling never wearies the many who go to her concerts. An afternoon performance will be given to-morrow. at the Novelty, and on Friday Mrs. Shaw gives her farewell entertainment.

"PAUL JONES" AT THE GAIETY.

The curtain was raised on Monday night upon the highly fanciful comic opera "Paul Jones," at the Gaiety Theatre. Though, perhaps, the revival of this play, which had a successful run last year, did not draw what may be called a full house, yet the audience was thoroughly enthusiastic, and the performance was highly satisfactory. Every character was well sustained and the staging was excellent.

DOG-MADNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is very good of the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Natural History Society to write you the letter describing the symptoms of "dog-madness," and the best means of preventing such afflicted animals from biting those about them. My present purpose in writing to you is to state that a few friends, who have heard of the wonderful cures of hydrophobia that have been effected in Europe by the Russian Vapour Bath, first used upon himself as a last resource from death by Dr. Buisson, have ordered a couple of these appliances from home, and they are now in Bombay ready for use. When the first one ordered arrived here towards the end of the monsoon, it was sent me for inspection. It is a bath to use sitting in a chair for those in good health, or lying in bed for those who prefer this; or who are too weak to sit up. The *modus operandi* are a spirit lamp in a closed receptacle with a tin chimney bent horizontally for a bed bath, or with a vertical orifice and flat disc for a chair bath. There is a wicker frame, &c. For a vapour bath there is a kettle holding a quart of boiling water; for an ordinary hot air or Turkish bath you omit the kettle. The spirit lamp is a well-designed appliance of large size, containing three distinct wicks, each or all of which can be at any moment extinguished if it is wished to moderate the heat, or to put out the flame and cool down. At the time I tried the vapour bath I was chilled with a rather severe cold, but in fifteen minutes I was in a profuse perspiration, and thoroughly enjoyed the soft warm sensation. After the bath I gave myself a rub-down and found that my cold had left me. It is claimed for the Russian or vapour bath, that the worst cases of hydrophobia, if taken in time before the most acute symptoms have set in, yield like a charm to its mild and beneficent influence. In Dr. Buisson's own case, he only tried the remedy on the third day, convinced that he was dying of the horrible disease, that nothing could save him, but having used the bath before as a remedy for ordinary disease, he thought that by its use death would come to him less painfully. He remained in the bath the whole day, and in the evening found, to his glad surprise, that he was cured. From that day he strenuously advocated its use as a certain cure for the fell disease, and is now called after him the Buisson Bath.

It is evident that such a system of cure is upon right lines, and satisfies the reasoning mind as to its efficacy. The poisonous saliva of the mad-dog is by a bite or otherwise admitted through a minute piece of abraded skin into the blood vessels. The usual means of cure are ligature, sucking, and cauterization by nitrate of silver or lunarcaustic. In many cases this may be successful, but if the caustic is not at hand, and cannot be applied in time, what guarantee is there of permanently successful treatment? The blood travels rapidly along the arteries and veins, and if it gets beyond the influence of the caustic the only hope left to the patient is the knowledge of the remarkably small proportion of bitten cases who in any way suffer from the disease. But with the vapour bath, perspiration is evolved profusely, and as the heat is adjusted to the patient's strength, the patient either uses the bath at intervals, or stays in it the whole day and night until cured, until all the nervous symptoms have disappeared and the poison introduced with the saliva has been eliminated. What I and all our friends would like is that the baths should be thoroughly tested at the Jamsetji and Gocouldas Hospitals. It is but very rarely that Europeans suffer from the disease. I only remember one such case during my twenty-seven years' residence in Bombay. But we hear a few cases of deaths by hydrophobia of natives every year in Bombay, and, as all such cases are taken to these hospitals, it is in them that the appliance will be most useful. I intend to purchase one for use in my own family in cases of fever and other simple ailments brought on by chill or damp air. If any medical men or laymen in Bombay or up-country would like to have any further information about them, I would be obliged by their writing to me.—Yours, &c.,

Malabar Hill, Nov. 22. D. GOSTLING, F.S.A.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Dr. Pratt, Civil Surgeon of Gonda, was attacked by a desperate convict in the Gonda Jail last week, and was severely wounded on the head and arm. His assailant was a lazy fellow who refused to work.

The Rt. Hon. Henry Matthews arrived at Colombo on the 14th inst. Interviewed by a reporter, he said that he was born in 1826 in Mutwal House, Colombo, when Mr. Henry Matthews the elder was Queen's Advocate Fiscal, the equivalent of the present Attorney-General.

The Commissioner in Sind has, it is stated, addressed a communication to the Government of Bombay, recommending that the provisions of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act be extended to Sind, in view of the wretched condition of the land-holding classes in this province.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 12th November were for passengers, &c., Rs 72,978, and for goods, &c., Rs. 1,00,345, making altogether Rs. 1,73,323 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 206-5-5. During the corresponding week in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 1,56,997-14-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 186-14-5.

An account of a curious boat accident comes from Lahore. It appears that a few days ago ten rustics hired a large boat at a ferry near Niazbeg to get across the river with fourteen cattle. On arriving in the middle of the stream the boat sank, and out of the total number of passengers eight were saved. The survivors are said to have escaped through sheer presence of mind. Each one caught the tail of a buffalo and by this means managed to swim across with the cattle.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., was invited to join the deputation to Lord Kimberly on the opium trade, as "some indication of the real feelings of educated India on the question." He, however, declined for reasons set forth at length in a letter to Dr. Alexander. The hon. member writes:—"As the Indian National Congress has not spoken yet, the views I express are only my own. You know already that I am in full sympathy with the moral object of the Society, and I have made some sacrifice for it. You also know that according to my view the Society unfortunately does not realise the real source of the disease and of all our other woes. They do not seem to have ever asked themselves the question why India is so poor as not to be able to pay for her own wants of government, and why must she depend either upon poisoning another people, or upon the charity of the English people, or upon further grinding taxation beyond what she is already subject to, even to the oppressive taxation of a thing absolutely necessary to life, like salt. India is quite capable, under a natural system of administration, to pay for all her wants many times over. The real remedy does not consist in the English people making up deficit for some years followed by the usual fate of the Indian authorities gradually screwing up taxation to relieve the British tax-payer. How can it be expected that India can pay for all her wants or become at all prosperous if she has to pay above a hundred millions of rupees for the salaries of Europeans, and another sixty millions of rupees for their pensions to the exclusion and deprevation of as much of her own children? If the account is fairly made out it will be found that a great deal more is wrenched out of her poor produce every year. When India is relieved of this unbearable burden and the foreign services reduced to a reasonable limit, she will not require to poison another people—the Chinese—or to ask for British charity, but with prosperity she would be able to contribute very largely to the prosperity and industry of England itself with gratitude and blessing by a free and large commerce. I do trust and hope that the people of this country will look a little deeper into the Indian problem. Entertaining their views you will see that I shall put myself in a false position by joining in the memorial as it stands."

The South Indian Railway officials have formed a currency committee and have prepared a memorial to the Directors, which is supported by the Agent, praying that furlough and sick leave allowances may be drawn in England at one shilling and elevenpence the rupee, subject to a maximum of one thousand pounds; that disbursements in England be at the same rate for half salaries subject to a maximum of three hundred pounds; and that those on leave be allowed to send their compulsory subscriptions at one shilling and nine-pence.

Major von Wissmann's expedition conveying the steamer Pfeil to Lake Nyassa has, according to the latest news, ascended the Zambesi and encamped at Chiromo near the confluence of the Shire and Ruo. Herr Merensky, who met the Major on the Zambesi, writes: "At home plans had been made for transporting the steamer from Katunga to Lake Nyassa without taking it apart. For this purpose a gigantic waggon was built in Berlin, which certainly seems suitable for carrying a steamer, but it would be a rather difficult undertaking to get the waggon alone, without any load, over the Shire Highlands. It will no doubt remain on the bank of the Shire, and get buried in the sand, together with the thousands of marks which it cost."

At the Madras Presidency Small Cause Court, on Saturday, Mr. T. Srinivasa Row delivered judgment in a suit brought by Mr. Charles Seton, of the firm of Messrs. Simpson and Co., against Mr. George Romilly, of Ootacamund, for the recovery of Rs. 621, being the value of a pony dog-cart made by the plaintiffs to defendant's order in Madras, and forwarded to him at Ooty in March last. Mr. Wedderburn (instructed by Messrs. Wilson and King) appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Kerr Anderson (instructed by Messrs. Barclay, Morgan and Orr) for the complainant. Mr. Wedderburn contended that defendant was not indebted, as the plaintiff had committed a breach of contract and warranty, inasmuch as the cart was not as ordered, and therefore defendant rejected it, and offered to return it to plaintiff. His Honour held that although the cart was made on the best scientific principles, the question was not whether it was good or bad, but whether it was suitable for defendant's ponies, whose heights were clearly given to the plaintiff at the very commencement of the bargain. All defendant's witnesses supported his version, and gave evidence in a very circumstantial manner, expressing their decided opinion to the effect that the cart in question was too heavy and unsuitable to defendant's pony, and suited for a horse between 13 and 14 hands. The evidence went to prove that the defendant rejected the cart not owing to any caprice or unfair prejudice, but on the very justifiable ground that the cart was utterly unsuitable for his ponies, and that the most essential condition in the original contract was not fulfilled by the plaintiffs. He, therefore, dismissed the suit with costs and counsel's and attorney's fees, and costs of the commission.

Naval men will be interested in the news that orders have been issued by the Admiralty that the "kamarband"—a band worn by certain officers around the waist while stationed in hot climates—is no longer to be an article of naval dress. Something must be devised to take its place for the undress of our naval officers, particularly the tropical undress, is distinctly slovenly in appearances.

Of the eight axololes that have recently arrived, two have been purchased for the benefit of the students at Columbia College. One of the others bit off the legs of one of his friends and companions, and dined off it with much enjoyment. The leg has grown again, but it is doubtful whether it will ever be as long as the one his friend ate.

The rapid development of the coffee cultivation in Guatemala has revived the hope, long entertained at Kew, of a similarly prosperous coffee industry in the neighbouring colony of British Honduras, at present chiefly know for mahogany and logwood cutting. Mr. Morris, of Kew Gardens, in a letter to our Colonial Office, has expressed the opinion that the question is simply one of opening up the splendid lands in the interior by means of roads and light railways. These views have been since confirmed by Governor Moloney, who declares that the principal current difficulties which have to be locally faced and overcome are insufficiency of labour and comparative inaccessibility, from want of roads, whether cart or rail, to the areas best adapted to the growth of coffee. "The question of means of communication (he adds) has been settled in Guatemala sufficiently to have effected an extensive and valuable export in this commodity; it remains unsolved in this Colony, notwithstanding its age."

Mademoiselle de Luynes, daughter of the Dowager Duchess, and the late Duc Charles de Luynes, is engaged to be married to the Duc d'Ayen, son of the Duc de Noailles. The present Duc de Noailles is a clever writer, and has taken political economy for his branch of literature. His thesis is that the working classes cannot have their interest better defended than by the passion of the wealthy classes to find investments paying high interest for their overplus incomes. This, he holds, forces them to keep the working classes employed at kinds of labour that make the world richer. He is, it will be seen, an optimist, but it is hard to be otherwise when one is a duke with an historical title and a fortune of perhaps £60,000 a year. Comte de Mole, the father of the Duchesse de Noailles, his heiress, negotiated the marriage of the late Duc d'Orleans, father of the Comte de Paris, and the Princess Helène of Macklenburg, niece of the King of Prussia.

M. Yanyoul, who enjoys among his own countrymen, the reputation of being one of the most erudite members of the comparatively small body of Russian political economists, has just published a review of Russia's commerce in Central Asia. The most noticeable feature of the review is the author's jubilant satisfaction at the ultimate defeat of England's commercial invasion of Central Asia. M. Yanyoul is candid enough to inform his readers that the foreign policy of England is always more or less lax and short-sighted simply on account of her all-absorbing preoccupation in seeking out new consumers for her industrial products. In Central Asia England has for many years waged a commercial war against Russia, and at length has been signally defeated. The prime factor of this Russian commercial conquest in Central Asia was the construction of the Transcaspian Railway. There cannot be a shadow of a doubt, says M. Yanyoul, that Russia's commercial conquests of the Shah's dominions will eventually be no less signal and complete, and of course no less glorious.

Writing on the subject of cruelty to children and the work of Mr. Benjamin Waugh's society, the editor of the *Modern Review* declares it to be an erroneous popular impression that the offenders belong exclusively to what are called the "lower" classes. The two main kinds of cruelty, violence and neglect and famine, have generally occurred in houses where there has been plenty for everybody but the children; and three of the most revolting cases occurred in families of good social position, one being in a long-esteemed county family, one in that of a well-connected legal aspirant to political fame, and one in the family of a gentleman occupying an important public position. In this class cases, we are told, the difficulties of prosecuting are almost insurmountable. In one instance when Mr. Waugh was applying for a summons against the head of a county family for cruelty to his children, all the magistrates and even the very court-officials were related to, or connected by marriage with each other. After considerable trouble and expense one clerical personage, who had charge of a "home" supported by voluntary contributions, was convicted of cruelty to children, the details of which are sickening to read, and a fine of £400 was thought a sufficient punishment.

An American botanist has claimed for the cedar in the Pardin des Plantes in Paris, which was brought from Palestine by the elder De Candolle more than a century ago, the credit of being the oldest cedar of Lebanon in Europe. There is evidence, however, as Mr. Veith points out, that a specimen of this noble tree was introduced among us soon after the date of John Evelyn's "Silva, or Discourse on Trees, 1664;" and there is, it appears, now growing at Bretby, in Derbyshire, a specimen known to have been planted in 1676. De Candolle's tree has an interesting history. The vessel in which he crossed the Mediterranean was unseaworthy, and during the prolonged voyage the sailors and passengers suffered greatly from the scarcity of water, but De Candolle resolutely denied himself and gave his scanty portion to the little tree, which, thus saved from perishing, has become the living monument of the great botanist. The oldest Cedar of Lebanon in America is in Philadelphia. It was raised from seed planted by the veteran American botanist Bartram in his now famous garden.

Sarah Bernhardt has just won a law suit which the cause of action began nine years ago. These were the days when she was playing "Frou-Frou" at the Porte Saint Martin to full and enthusiastic houses. Luxurious in everything, Madame Bernhardt desired that her special box should be upholstered and furnished quite exceptionally. The happy manager could refuse nothing to his leading lady, especially as the theatre was at that time being wholly refurnished. Madame Bernhardt her self choose the hangings and the stuff, her taste—unfettered by any sordid conditions of cost—being irreproachable. Then the upholsterer sent in his little bill. The manager acquiesced in the items, but denied his personal liability. The fittings were supplied to Madame Bernhardt and chosen by her; she was the one to pay. She did not take this view, and the matter went to the lawyers. The actress proved a custom in Paris theatres that in the case of a "star" the management supplies a box furnished in a manner worthy of the star. That was her defence, that and the fact that though she had chosen stuffs she had ordered none. And the Court held the defence good.

The increase in the number of lunatics under care in Ireland still causes perplexity to the medical authorities. Year by year the number has been steadily rising. In 1880 it was 249 in every hundred thousand of the population; it was last year 355 per hundred thousand. The large emigration which has taken place during the past forty years (amounting in all to nearly three and a half millions of people), has of course tended to remove the healthy and strong both in mind and body, and leave the weak and infirm as a burden on the public rates. In other words, the present number of the insane in Ireland properly belongs to a much larger population than that which now exists. Making full allowance however for this cause, Messrs. O'Farrell and Courtenay, the official inspectors of lunatics in Ireland, declare themselves still driven by the facts to conclude that the large increase of lunacy has been absolute as well as relative.

The Russian Minister of Finance, in view of the present issue of new bank-notes, has ordered that all paper of the last issue be exchanged at the State Bank or its branches on or before the 1st (13th) January, 1893. It is perhaps not generally known that in every new issue of Russian bank-notes, which takes place once at least, and occasionally twice, in every decade, the form, colour, or artistic elaboration of the billet is changed, or in some distinctive manner varied, as a check upon the numerous counterfeit artificers who have of late years raised the forgery of bank paper to the standard of a high art. It may be interesting to note that the issue now called out of circulation was of an aggregate value of 58,509,183 roubles, the actual number of notes being 22,907,115. The denominational value was thus divided: One rouble notes, 15,585,180; three-rouble notes, 3,028,915; five-rouble notes, 2,658,529; ten-rouble notes, 1,564,511; and twenty-five rouble notes, 69,989. The 100-rouble note is not in any way changed in the new issue.

We learn from the *Athenæum* that in the current number of *Cymru*, a monthly magazine, Mr. O. M. Edwards, the editor, announces arrangements for supplying the want of suitable juvenile literature in the Welsh language. Two illustrated series of booklets, dealing with the history and literature of Wales, are being prepared by him, and will be issued forthwith. The children's series commences with a simple catechism on the history of Wales, and a little volume entitled "Poets, Children," both of which are in the press. The first number of the other series, which is meant for young people, will be a handy little history of Wales, and will be followed by histories of Welsh heroes (each one representing an epoch) and selections from Welsh classics. Four of these books are also in the Press—the "History of Wales," Charles Edwards "History of the Faith in Wales," "John Peury, the Welsh Puriton," and a poem on the "Destruction of Jerusalem," by Eben Fardd.

THE GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

It is notified in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* that his Excellency the Right Honourable the Baron Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, will arrive in Bombay by train on Friday, the 2nd December, 1892, at 8-45 a.m. (Madras time). His Excellency will alight at the Victoria Terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, where a guard-of-honour will be in attendance. The usual salute will be fired from the saluting battery to announce his Excellency's arrival. The heads of departments are requested to be present. Full dress will be worn on the occasion.

ARREST OF A NOTED KATTYWAR OUTLAW.

We are informed by a correspondent that, on information most skilfully obtained by H. H. Sir Mansingji, the Rajasaheb of Dhrangadhra, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, the State Superintendent of Police, was put on the track of the notorious Barwatia Habibmia, who was arrested on the morning of the 20th instant, by the said officer, with the assistance of some members of his staff.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me to clear up one or two points in your notice of the meeting of the Medical Profession, held on Saturday last. First as to the supposed barrier against private practice in the case of Dr. Deshmukh. There is no rule prohibiting the Assistant Chemical Analayser from engaging in such practice, and, as a matter of fact Dr. Deshmukh's appointment was not made on any such condition. A reference to the Civil List, moreover, shows that the Assistant Chemical Analyser is not one of the officers to whom any such prohibition applies, and it is inconceivable that if any such restriction applied, or was intended to apply, to Dr. Deshmukh, the authorities should have allowed, if not tacitly encouraged, an open infringement of a positive rule or covenant for thirteen years. The private practice bug bear is apparently a recent idea, and it is admitted that such practice notwithstanding Dr. Deshmukh performed his duties most efficiently and satisfactorily. As he was aware of the Chemical Analyser being debarred from practice, he must be presumed to have been prepared to give up his practice on being appointed to the post to which he aspired. There are numerous instances of temporary vacancies in scheduled appointments being given to outsiders and there is no force in the argument that Dr. Deshmukh was hopelessly disqualified by the rules from occupying the place of Dr. Barry during the latter's temporary absence, and there can of course be no justification for leaving an important department like that of the Chemical Analyser to Government in the hands of inexperienced persons, even for three months, or, for the matter of that, for one month or one week. Small wonder that Dr. Deshmukh felt compelled to resign his place when time after time men could be placed over his head, who, whatever else they may be, had not his training or experience, and when there was no hope of his ever being able to get the chief place be it for never so short a time. If the departmental rules are so rigid and inflexible as to prevent trained and qualified persons being appointed even temporarily to places for which they are admittedly fitted and necessitate untrained and inexperienced men being given those places the rules are certainly mischievous in principle and practice, and this is exactly what one of the resolutions of Saturday's meeting emphasised.

Now a word as to the general questions discussed at the meeting. It is only necessary to read the proceedings fairly and impartially to be satisfied that the meeting did not aim at any elimination of the men of the Indian Medical Service nor was it even suggested that such elimination is all that is required to bring the teaching of medicine in Bombay up to the level of Europe, or that the fewer the Europeans the more European the medical instruction would become. This way of putting the case does gross injustice to the objects of the meeting, and it is difficult to see any warrant for such an absurd view in the record of the meeting. It is still more difficult to imagine how with such a clear and unmistakeable record the real objects of the meeting could possibly be misconceived or mistaken. The movement briefly stated aims.

(1). At urging modifications and improvements in rules which permit, nay apparently necessitate, appointments being made with scarcely any regard to special knowledge and the fitness and the hopping from chair to chair at the shortest notice.

(2) At securing a steady and faithful adherence to the reforms initiated and declared by Government and the policy requiring college appointments being made on the principle of the right man being put in the right place and retained there; and

(3) At gradually doing away with the system of reserving educational appointments for any particular class and obtaining the best available talent wherever found. This surely does not mean losing touch with the European schools, but on the contrary it means keeping and steadily maintaining very close touch with them. The suggested amendments of the present system would have the double advantage of rearing upa class of efficient teachers and practitioners in India both European and Native—just as in Australia, Australians and Europeans by virtue of their training in the British and European schools, and capable local men trained with the help of such teaching in the Universities of their own country have equal claims to competition for posts in the Australian Colleges and hospitals and of securing for India not only a progressive and brilliant career in medical science but a class of able professors and practitioners so that neither the Indians nor the Europeans may find themselves under the frequent necessity of undertaking expensive voyages for consultation in Harley Street or Cavendish Square.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 21. B. S. SHROFF.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Oriental, with English mails of the 11th inst., left Aden at 6 p.m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Saturday. The Oriental, which left London on the 4th inst. and Brindisi on the 13th, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Caspersz	Mr R R G and Mrs Crookshank
Mr and Mrs Hennessey, and infant	Miss Newton
Mr and Mrs Fraser and infant	Two Misses Lewin
Miss Hoghton	Mr E A Leach
Mrs and Miss Butcher	Mrs Vallage Condell
Mr Parkhill	Mr W A Harry
Mr and Mrs Carroll and child	Capt G A Pagan
Mr and Mrs Hensley and infant	Mr Joseph Thomas
Lady Freda Clements	Mr C Sugden
Lady Hilda Clements	Mr McLachlan
Earl of Leitrim	Mrs Bosanquet
Hon Patrick Clements	Rev F A Sheriff
Lady Kathleen Clements	Mr R E Crosse
Mrs and Miss Ingraham	Mr J W Lowe
Mrs Griffith	Mr E Barrett
Mrs Wylde	Miss Sharpe
Lord and Miss Dormer	Mr H W Taylor
Rev L W T Plowman	Capt P S Marling, V C
Mrs and Miss Plowman and infant	Mr L W Robertson
Mrs Luard and child	Miss O'Shaughnessy
Mr W Macdonald	Mr J M Stephens
Lieut Colquhoun,	Mr. and Mrs A Kirkpatrick and two children
Miss Hawes	Mrs Thomson
Miss Anley	Mr and Mrs Ashpitel and two children
Two Misses Agney	Miss Lambert
Miss Kirkpatrick	Mr O Petre
Mr J P Gardner	Mr C Vallange Vallange
Mr J Stafford	Miss M Mirrlees
Mr. Mrs and Miss F B Maclaren	Mr J Brennan
Miss A H Boyd	Mr A Kelt
Mr J Hodkinson	Mr H Rendel
Rev L F Phillips	Mr G Duff
Miss Faber	Two Masters Kirkpatrick

FROM BRINDISI

Mr H Patrick	Mr and Mrs Leveson Gower
Mrs Griggs	Mr Holmes
Mr A Despeissis	Mr E R P Moon
Mr and Mrs Eggar	Maj F C Maisey
Mr J H Eggar	Mr Mumling
Mr H C Kirkpatrick	Sir G Evans
Mr, Mrs and two Misses J Woodburn	Mr and Mrs Getty
Miss Ashlin	Mr R S Jones
Mrs Irving	Count C Kinsky
Mr, John Muir, Lady and two Misses Muir	Col Salmon
Mr Muir	Mr Framjee
Countess of Leitrim	Mr Manuty
Lady Maud Clements	Mr M L Danies
Mr T B Findlay	Mrs and two Misses W A John
Mrs J Hamilton	Mrs Randy and infant
Mrs Blundell	Mr Berkeley
Mr Chuckerbutty	Capt J R C Colvins
Mr Sneaton	Mr J W Scott
Mr Edwin John	Mr Walker
Mr, Mrs and Miss Reid	Mr G G Benke
Mr and Mrs Hayward	Mr Burder
Mr R Sanbolle	Mrs Butcher
Lieut C E Wood	Mr Stockinger
Mr F W Bentley	Mr Somerlatt
Mr F H Barrow	Dr Ebshardt
	Mr Ketchlet

From Gibraltar.—Mr and Miss E Solano.

For Madras via Bombay.—Mr J Noble.

For New Plymouth via Bombay.—Mr B E Phillips.

For Sydney via Bombay.

Mr T W H Alston	Dr Kennedy
Mr F D Cummins	

For Hongkong via Bombay.

Mr E F Griswold	Mr E Earlam Booth
Mr and Mrs Candler	Mr Tugwell

For Yokohama via Bombay.

Mr Carot	Mr Stainford
Mr and Mrs J Clark	Mr A Smith
Miss Adams	Miss McLaren

For Rangoon via Bombay.—Mr Finlay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE PROPOSED MAHOMEDAN BURYING GROUND AT MAZAGON.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation took place on Monday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, when the consideration of the suitability of a new burial-ground for the Mahomedan community was resumed. There were also present:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardesir Dadabhai Mody, Budrudin bin Abdula Kur, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Mr. Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Damodar Thakersi Muljee, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Fardunji Nassarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Reginald Gilbert, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Hasambhai Visram, W. C. Hughes, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Kharshedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconochie, Messrs. Maneckshah J. Talyarkhan, Mehorjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nana Narayen Kothare, Nowroji J. Gamadia, Rahimtula Kairaz, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

Mr. Roughton, at the last meeting, proposed as follows:—"That in view of the purchase of Unjir Baug for the sum of Rs. 3,75,000 for a burial-ground for the Mahomedan and Beni-Israel communities, as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution No. 4467, of the 3rd August, 1892, the Corporation should sanction the acquis

Kalma. The five or ten priests who generally precede the corpse recited the *Kalma*, and nobody had yet complained that such recitation had disturbed the peace and comfort of citizens. The two bungalows belonging to the Sassoon family did not abut on the road, but were on the contrary, about a thousand feet from the road, and no reasonable man could believe that the chanting of the prayers would disturb the occupants of those houses. It was again absolutely without foundation that the peace of the people would be disturbed by any conflict between the two sections of the community. He confidently asserted that there was no foundation whatever for such a statement, and that there would be no risk of any disturbance amongst burial parties. The road to the Khoja burial-ground lay through a quarter thickly-populated by the Sunni Mahomedans, and yet they had never heard of any disturbance in ordinary times or even during the Mohorram. (Colonel Wilson: No disturbance whatever.) The Corporation did not run any serious risk of litigation with which they had been threatened. They were told that the Sassoons were wealthy people, who would not care to lose money, and they would drag the Municipality into a long and costly litigation. If the Sassoons were rich enough to fight with the Municipality, the Municipality was also rich enough to fight with them. In a case where the Municipality had to fight for principle they should not care whether the party they were fighting with was rich or poor. They must not show that they were afraid to fight with wealthy litigants, and that they would not oppose them in a court of law. If they took the Mount Road instead of the Unjir Baugh property they would make a saving of a lakh of rupees and the risk of litigation would not come to one-tenth of that amount. The distance from Sans Souci to the proposed site was about half a mile, and he failed to understand why the owner of Sans Souci should complain that the burial-ground would prove a nuisance to them, and the value of his property would be considerably depreciated. He need hardly say that public interest ought to prevail against individual interests. (Hear, hear.) It was an erroneous impression that the site in question would be used by the entire Mahomedan community. It would be used by Mahomedans residing in Mazagon, Wari Bunder, Parel, and Sewree districts. In conclusion he said that he hoped the Corporation would not change their former resolution arrived at after considerable discussion and deliberation. (Loud applause.)

The Municipal Commissioner then addressed the Corporation for about an hour on the subject, and in the course of his speech he said that he dared say that especially those members who joined the Corporation last spring, had some of them lost sight of the history of that question. The question of providing an extension of burial or cemetery accommodation in the city was taken up by that Government committee which was known as the Extension Committee, of which Sir Frank Forbes Adam was the chairman, and a number of able and prominent citizens were members, including Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit., Bart., who had headed the petition protesting against the proposed site at Mount Road. (Laughter.) The Extension Committee recommended Anjir Baugh as a site suitable for burial purposes. It was a very strong committee, composed of gentlemen occupying high official positions, and whose opinion was entitled to great weight. His predecessor, Mr. (now Sir) Edward Ollivant, in September, 1889, raised the question which had been referred to by the Extension Committee, and in a letter written by him to the Corporation he recommended them to appoint a committee to consider the question, and a commitee, with Dr. Blaney as their chairman, was appointed accordingly. The committee held a number of meetings and obtained a great deal of information from the then Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer. On the 22nd April, 1890, the Health Officer wrote a letter to the Municipal Commissioner, which the latter forwarded to the Committee of the Corporation, and in which it was stated among other things that it was advisable to place some restriction on the existing cemeteries, and that it was necessary to open new burial places for Mahomedans to the east of the island near Tank Bunder. The Health Officer wrote another letter on the same subject on the 26th April, and the upshot of the deliberations of the committee was that they recommended to the Corporation the purchase of a piece of ground known as the Anjir Baugh, and the Corporation on the 15th December, 1890, approved and adopted the report of the committee. As had been pointed out by Mr. Dharamsi, the Corporation were unanimous on the subject, the resolution being carried by 17 votes against none. It was true that Dr. Cowasjee did suggest a rider, which the mover of the proposition refused to accept. The resolution was then referred to the Standing Committee for Ways and Means. The matter was not delayed for three years as Mr. Solomon had said. He (the Commissioner) was prepared to report upon the question very shortly after the passing of the Corporation's resolution, and the matter was referred to him by the committee in due course, and as had been stated in his letter of June last, he submitted another proposal for purchasing a site cheaper than the Anjir Baugh property. He deferred his report because he had reason to believe eighteen months ago that he would be able to acquire for the Corporation another piece of land much more cheaper and much more eligible than the Anjir Baugh property. He gave up that hope, which was subsequently revived in June last, and he submitted a report to the Standing Committee in which he gave an estimate of Rs. 4,40,000 for the acquisition of the Anjir Baugh property. The Standing Committee were, however, unable to swallow such a large pill as that, and they reduced his estimate to Rs. 3,75,000. After the Committee had passed that resolution and before it was submitted to the Corporation, the question of the acquisition of the Mount Road estate was again revived. He then saw his way to obtain it, being larger and a better piece of land at a cheaper rate than the Anjir Baugh property, and when Dr. Cowasjee, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, accordingly rose to move the resolution in pursuance of what had been resolved by the Standing Committee, he (the Commissioner) asked the Corporation to defer the question referring it back to the old committee, and he laid before that committee, which was then presided over by Mr. Roughton, facts and figures which he had quoted with regard to that estate. He pointed out on a map the position of the property, which was estimated to cost about a lakh of rupees less than the Anjir Baugh property. With regard to the financial part of the business in respect of the Mount Road property, he might say that Mr. Solomon had misinterpreted a portion of Mr. Roughton's proposition, which stated that the Corporation should sanction the acquisition of a plot of ground at Mount Road, provided Government was willing to grant a ninety-nine years' lease thereof at a quit rent not exceeding four pies a square yard. He did not know what was Mr. Solomon's ground to suppose that Government would not consent to give them the land for that quit rent; but the letter of the Collector of Bombay on the subject was clear on that point, and he (the Commissioner) had not himself the slightest doubt whatever in his mind that Government would be pleased to give them the land at a quit rent not exceeding 4 pies per square yard. He might now address the Corporation as to the various objections which had been urged against the acquisition of that piece of land at Mount Road. He was anxious to say nothing offensive to one party or the other, because it was a matter of perfect personal indifference to him whether the Corporation chose for the new burial ground the property at Mount Road or for the matter of that at Trombay. But he wished to lay before the Corporation certain facts, and to recommend them to carry Mr. Roughton's proposition, more particularly on the ground that it was entirely free from all sorts of objections which had been urged specifically, or which might subsequently be raised. (Hear, hear.) It had been stated, and one or two members of the Khojah community had resented the statement, that their community on certain occasions in the year were apt to be quarrelsome, and a petition had been received from members of the Beni-Israel community objecting to the site on that ground. It was rather singular that no such petition was presented when the Anjir Baugh property was proposed to be purchased, although it was immediately opposite to Hassanabad. He need scarcely inform the Corporation that he had put himself confidentially in communication with the police authorities of the city on that important question, and he believed that Colonel Wilson, the Commissioner of Police, would support him as far as police considerations were concerned, that there was not a single site in the island which was more completely free from objection than the property at Mount Road. (Colonel Wilson: Not one.) It was perfectly true that there was no very real apprehension of any quarrel or collision between the two sections of the Mahomedan community on ordinary occasions, but there was perhaps a dim chance of a collision on one or two days during the Moharrum. (A Mahomedan member: No, no, not even then.) The Commissioner, continuing, said that there might just be a dim chance or a faint shadow of a risk during the Moharrum days, and in order to obviate any such apprehension the construction of a road through Narelwady to Matharpacady had been made a part and parcel of that Mount Road scheme. If in any case the police apprehended that the lives and liberties of any one particular section or community were in jeopardy, they had the power to divert the course of the funeral parties in order to avoid any collision. A part of the money which was proposed to be spent on the new burial ground was to be devoted to the construction of that road. Mr. Solomon, in his speech at the last meeting, stated—and he (the Commissioner) had no doubt that he stated in good faith—that the ground at Mount Road now valued at Rs. 3¼ per square yard, had been offered to Mr. Sassoon for Rs. 2¼ per square yard and refused. From what he knew he believed himself to be in a position to state that there must be some mistake in the statement made by Mr. Solomon. It so happened that Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, the solicitors of the owner of the Mount Road property, unsolicited had addressed a letter to Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., solicitors to the Municipality, which he would ask the Secretary to read to the meeting. The letter was as follows:—

To Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co.

Dear Sirs,—Our client's attention has been drawn to the speech made by Mr. S. Solomon yesterday at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation as reported in to-day's *Times of India*, and particularly to the statement by him therein:—"That only a short time since the property now valued at Rs. 3¼ per square yard had been offered to Mr. Sassoon for Rs. 2¼ per square yard and refused." Our client emphatically denies that he ever made any such offer or authorised any such offer being made. He does not believe that any such offer was made. We may state that if the property was sold at Rs. 2¼ per square yard, the purchase money would not cover the mortgage monies.—Yours, &c.

WADIA & GHANDY.

From what he (the speaker) knew of the ground, he believed he was right in stating that no one had the power to sell the land for Rs. 2¼ which would not pay off the mortgages on it. He could not but think that there must be some mistake somewhere. He did not know Mr. Solomon's authority for the statement he made before the Corporation, but all he could say was that it was incredible. Speaking about the sanitary aspect of the case, the Commissioner observed that when he said that sanitation was one of the most important considerations for the Corporation before they arrived at a decision in the matter, he did not mean to say that other considerations ought not to weigh with them. If there was the remotest chance of polluting either the air or the water of the locality where the new burial ground was proposed to be purchased, neither he nor the Health Officer would ever have recommended the site in question. It was quite true that a general theoretical proposition in sanitation laid down that cemeteries should be located as far from the populous centres as was possible. But in laying down those principles of sanitation, it was their imperative duty also to consider that they had to deal in the present instance with a large and powerful community of this city, and that they must give due weight and consideration to the social habits and religious requirements of that community. (Hear, hear, and applause.) It had been suggested that the Corporation should convert their DeLisle Road property into a burial ground, but he would warn them for various reasons against entertaining any such proposal. Mr. Dharamsi had very lucidly explained some of the objections to the conversion of the DeLisle Road property into a Mohemedan burial ground. A large area of the ground, about a hundred thousand square yards, which lay to the north and west of the Arthur Road, had already been used as a burial ground for Hindoos, and it was now closed because there was no more room for burying corpses underneath that piece of ground. Again, more than half of the ground had been monopolised by the small-pox hospital. It was quite true that they had not at present occupied the ground near the DeLisle Road, but in the case of an epidemic it was entirely covered over with huts and temporary sheds for the purpose of accommodating small-pox patients. It was an ideal site for the hospital, and in order to remove it from that locality they would have not only to spend a large amount of money for putting up buildings, but they would also have to find a place within an easy distance from the town, where the hospital could be located without causing any danger or nuisance to the inhabitants of the locality where it was proposed to be removed. He hoped that the Corporation would think twice before they seriously considered the advisability of removing the small-pox hospital from the locality, which was eminently fitted for it in every respect. In his opinion, the DeLisle Road site ought to be condemned for another reason. It was in the direction of the DeLisle Road that the city had been extending, and within a very few years it would be a great deal more surrounded by buildings than Mount Road at the present time. Speaking about the sites at Tank Bunder and Haines Road, which required filling up to the extent of seven or eight feet, the Municipal Commissioner pointed out to the Corporation the necessity of considering the distance from the town, inasmuch as in the Mahomedan community the dead were borne to the grave not by paid men but by friends and relatives. Having regard to the religious habits and social requirements of the Mahomedans, the Corporation had a moral duty imposed upon them to provide the community with a burial ground, which was as convenient as possible. (Hear, hear.) Replying to the arguments of Dr. Banks, who took exception to the location of the burial ground on sanitary grounds, the Municipal Commissioner said that if dead bodies were buried at the statutory depth of six feet underneath the ground, and he had not the slightest doubt in his mind that all burials took place in accordance with the law laid down for the purpose, —and the fact that decomposition was rapid in light clay and porous soil, there was no danger whatever on sanitary grounds to the health of the people living in the vicinity of burial grounds, unless such places were over-crowded. The maxims of sanitary science were often misapplied. A suggestion had been made that the water-supply would be polluted by the existence of the burial ground. The danger caused by the water supply was confined to cases where water was derived from springs in the soil or wells; but where the supply was obtained from pipes of solid iron running past the burial ground, it was absurd to apply this maxim of sanitation. He confidently asserted that, as far as the alleged pollution of air and water was concerned, there was absolutely nothing in it. (Hear, hear.) The soil of the Mount Road estate was singularly suitable for the purpose for which it was intended. The sanitary law, which was applicable in the case of exhumations of bodies in England, could not be very well made applicable in India, when the climate was quite different, and where the bodies decomposed rapidly, and flesh and even bones disappeared in about six months. He reminded the Corporation that a portion of the graveyard, belonging to the Beni-Israel community, was taken up in the year 1883 for the purpose of the Northbrook Gardens, on the understanding that an equally suitable site would be granted to them at the earliest opportunity. Nine years had now elapsed, and although their present burial ground had been fully choked up, they had not been able to do anything in the matter. He had heard both officially and demi-officially outside the room, and learnt from memorials and letters received by him and the Corporation that the Beni-Israelite community vehemently and most strongly objected to the DeLisle Road being converted into their burial-ground. He thought a great deal too much had been said and many rash statements had been made as to what was done in Europe and America as intramural interments. English members of the Corporation would endorse his observations when he asked that in every rural village was considered the healthiest and most comfortable house? They would agree with him when he said that the house of the clergyman or vicar of the parish, which was generally in the close neighbourhood of burial grounds, was the healthiest and most comfortable of houses. (Hear, hear.) At Florence, in Italy, the burial ground was in the heart of the town, and in almost every part of Europe intramural interments were allowed in and about the towns. Again, a great deal had been made of the legal aspect of the question. It had been stated that if the Mount Road property was utilised as a burial ground, the properties situated in that locality would be considerably depreciated, and that measures would be adopted to obtain an injunction against the Corporation using the land for such purposes. The time had now come when he should lay on the table the opinion of an eminent counsel, Mr. Inverarity, to whom the letter of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, the lawyers for Mr. Sassoon was referred. Nothing could be simpler and clearer than Mr. Inverarity's opinion. The learned counsel said that the question was entirely one of facts, on which the materials before him did not enable him to form an opinion. He thought that damages and not an injunction would be a decree, if the objector succeeded in proving the nuisance. The objector would have to prove there was an actual nuisance, something tangible. He (the Commissioner) was confidently of opinion that there would be no nuisance whatsoever. A good deal had been made of the possibility of a nuisance being caused to the residents of Braganza House and Sans Soucie. They had to bear in mind that the Sassoons were one of the greatest ratepayers of the city; but the Corporation ought also to consider the fact that they had to look to the good of the community at large and not of individuals. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Notwithstanding that threats had been held out to the Corporation by some wealthy citizens to drag them in a court of law, they were in duty bound to see that the comforts and conveniences of any particular community were not in any way impaired. (Renewed applause.) It was said that the lamentations and crying out on the part of the funeral parties would cause annoyance to the residents of Braganza House and Sans Souci. In the first place that what was described as "crying out" was but an impressive ceremony, the recital of the Kalma. Now, assuming that this was a nuisance, how could it be remedied when the funerals, as was asked by Mr. Solomon had to go to the DeLisle Road, for in order to take the dead bodies there the Mahomedans residing in the northern parts of the city would necessarily have to pass by the two houses owned by the Sassoons, (Hear, hear, and applause.) He was confident that medical gentlemen would concur with him when he said that, supposing the sepulture had been carried out under proper sanitary supervision at Mount Road, there would be absolutely no risk to the health or lives of the population living in that locality. They were told that Narelwady and Matarpakady were hot beds of cholera; but that was the state of affairs about ten years ago and had been done away with, and Mazagon was now remarkably free from that epidemic. He (the Commissioner) trusted that the Corporation, whichever way they would vote would believe that, as far as he and the Health Officer were concerned, they had submitted the proposition because they thought that it was in the interest of the community at large, and that they believed it to be the sacred duty of the Corporation to consider the religious susceptibilities and habits of the Mahomedan community. He believed it was also the sacred duty of the Corporation to provide Mahomedans with an adequate and convenient place for burial, and also to provide the Beni-Israaelites, who had been patiently waiting for the last nine years, with a suitable cemetery. In conclusion, he strongly recommended the Corporation to adopt Mr. Roughton's proposition. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said that the modern science of sanitation had taught them that all burial-grounds should be as far away from the town as possible. He would be the last man to offend the religious susceptibilities and come in the way of the comforts and conveniences of a most important section of the native community, but looking at the question from a sanitary point of view, he could not help remarking that the burial-ground ought not to be in the midst of a locality inhabited by such a large number of people. No doubt the Sassoons were rich and so was the Municipality, but the latter would have to fight at the expense of the poor rate-payers. He raised his warning voice against the adoption of the proposed scheme which would launch them into no end of trouble and expense, and which would in the end prove more costly than even the Unjir Baugh property. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kursondass Chabildass proposed an adjournment of the debate, but on being put to the vote his proposition was lost.

Mr. Solomon's amendment was then put to the vote and carried by 21 votes against 20.

The proposition being put as a substantive motion, was carried by 22 against 21.

Mr. Roughton demanded a poll with the result that 23 members voted for and 22 against the amendment, which was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

MOFUSSIL NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANMAR, Nov. 20.

Since writing to you last the weather has taken a change and become very cool. The mornings and evenings are particularly bracing and enable one to walk for miles without feeling in the least fatigued. Influenza has appeared at some of the stations on the line, but has hitherto confined itself to those who have celebrated the jubilee of their existence in the world and left unmolested the more juvenile amongst us. Those inclined for sport have abundant fields within a few miles of the line, to satisfy their destructive proclivities, game both big and small being plentiful. The other day one of the guards shot a panther at Ankai and wounded another a few days later. Several panthers are reported to be in different localities within easy excess from the railway, but though we can count many sportsmen among our number, there are only a few who are keen enough to care about venturing after the wily panther.

Some time ago I told you of a child-murder that had been committed in the village for the sake of a few paltry ornaments. The murderer was convicted at the Nassick Sessions, and curious to say escaped with the very lenient punishment of transportation for life. It is not at all surprising that this class of crime is so prevalent when the vagaries of the law aided by the vagaries of a mofussil jury treat the offenders so lightly. Another case, which through no fault of the offenders narrowly escaped adding to the number of child-murders, occurred last week a couple of miles out of the station. An infant, a day old, was found on the railway line in the early morning. It had evidently been placed there with the object of being run over by some passing train, but escaped by providential interference. The little fellow was taken charge of by the police who, I believe, sent him to the Foundling Hospital at Bombay. The police have been making enquiries for the unnatural parents of the unfortunate child, but have hitherto failed in their efforts.

Talking of the police reminds me of the complaints one hears nowadays of articles being pilfered from packages while in transit over the railway. Amongst the more recent cases are those in which property exceeding Rs. 500 in value was found missing from two boxes belonging to Sir Samuel Baker on arrival at Jubbulpore from Bombay about a week ago, and of deficiencies being found in two or three cases of apples consigned to no less a personage than H. E. the Commander-in-Chief at Poona. In the latter instance stones were found in the cases to make up for the deficiency caused by the abstraction of a portion of the original contents of the case.

The long talked-of project of constructing a loop line of railway from this station to Bulsar or Surat on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, has advanced a step towards realisation. An engineer has started surveying the line, and though this can only be called a very small step, it is large enough to justify the belief that it will soon be followed by greater ones.

One of the Company's engineers has been obliged to leave for Europe to place himself under M. Pasteur's treatment over a bite he received in the hand from a dog which had recently been purchased by a friend whom he was visiting. The antecedents of the dog as far as is known does not warrant the slightest suspicion that the animal was mad, but as the attack was unprovoked and sudden, the friends of the injured gentleman advised him to seek special treatment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S SECOND TOUR.

The followig is the programme of the tour of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army in the Deesa and Bombay Districts:—

December 8.—Leave Poona at 10-30 p.m.

December 9.—Arrive Bombay at 6 a.m., and leave Bombay, Churchgate Street, at 9-37 p.m.

December 10.—Arrive Surat and Baroda at 3-55 and 6-50 a.m., respectively.

December 11.—Leave Baroda at 11 a.m., arrive Ahmedabad at 2-25 p.m., leave Amedabad at 2-50 p.m., arrive Viramgam at 5-13 p.m., leave Viramgam at 5-35 p.m., arrive Wadhwan at 7-45 p.m., and leave Wadhwan at 11-5 p.m.

December 12.—Arrive Bhownagar at 8-1 a.m., and leave Bhownagar at 9-30 p.m.

December 13.—Arrive Wadhwan at 5-55 a.m., leave Wadhwan at 6-30 a.m., and arrive Rajkot at 2-5 p.m.

December 14—Leave Rajkot at 6 a.m., arrive Wadhwan at 12-10 p.m., leave Wadhwan at 3-40 p.m., arrive Viramgam at 5-18 p.m., leave Viramgam at 5-23 p.m., arrive Ahmedabad at 7 p.m., leave Ahmedabad at 8 p.m., arrive Mehsana at 11-24 p.m., and leave Mehsana at 11-36 p.m.

December 15.—Arrive Pahlanpur at 3-4 a.m., leave Pahlanpur at 6 a.m., and arrive Deesa at 9 a.m.

December 16.—Leave Deesa at 4 p.m., and arrive Pahlanpur at 6-30 p.m.

December 17.—Leave Pahlanpur at 3-4 a.m., arrive Abu Road at 6 a.m., leave Abu Road at 9-34 p.m., and arrive Pahlanpur at 11-58 p.m.

December 18.—Arrive Mehsana at 2-54 a.m., leave Mehsana at 7-50 a.m., arrive Viramgam at 10-56 a.m., leave Viramgam at 11-13 a.m., arrive Wadhwan at 12-59 p.m., leave Wadhwan at 1-15 p.m., and arrive Morvi at 6-40 p.m.

December 19.—Leave Morvi at 6-30 a.m., arrive Wawania at 10 p.m., leave Wawania at 10-30 a.m., arrive Khari Rohar at 2 p.m., leave Khari Rohar at 3 p.m., and arrive Bhuj at 7 p.m.

December 20.—Halt at Bhuj.

December 21.—Leave Bhuj at 6-30 a.m., arrive Khari Rohar at 10-30 a.m., leave Khari Rohar at 11-30 a.m., arrive Wawania at 2-30 p.m., leave Wawania at 3-39 p.m., and arrive Morvi at 7 p.m.

December 22.—Leave Morvi at 6-30 a.m., arrive Wadhwan at 12-10 p.m., leave Wadhwan at 3-40 p.m., and arrive Ahmedabad at 7 p.m.

December 23.—Leave Ahmedabad at 7-30 p.m.

December 24.—Arrive Bombay, Churchgate Street, at 7-5 a.m., leave Bombay, Victoria Terminus at 8-30 a.m., and arrive Poona at 3 p.m.

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 18.

Life seems worth living just for living's sake now in Belgaum. The keen crisp air makes one feel equal to any exertion, and if one could but dismiss the red dust and various other details, it would not be difficult to imagine oneself back in the old country. No need have we of ice. The last wind does all our refrigerating process gratis. In fact a cold bath needs a little resolution for the first plunge, and cold water is colder even than the universal charity of Belgaum. Cold water brings me to the doings of the Army Temperance Association. They have been having gay times this week. Their general secretary, the Rev. T. H. Bateson, is here just now on his annual visit, and teas, and speeches, and entertainments have been the order of the day in consequence. I had the pleasure of being present at the Cheshire A. T. A. Entertainment last night, and of hearing and talking with Mr. Bateson. A very big tea was 3rst discussed—over 500 sat down to it, and very thoroughly enjoyed all the good things provided for them. The Association Room was tastefully arranged for the tea—the tables looking very bright and pretty, decorated with wild flowers and ferns, the gift of L. M. Sergeant and Mrs. Russel, whose garden, by the way, is quite the prettiest I have seen in Belgaum. Mrs. Sheringham presided at the head table, supported by Miss Sheringham, Mrs. Richardson, and Mrs. Napier. Present at the tea were the general secretary, the Rev. J. H. Bateson, the president of the Branch, Lieutenant Quarter-Master A. McDermot, the priests of the Catholic Mission, and many others. After the good things had been duly discussed Mrs. Sheringham presented the various honours gained by the members of the A. T. Association. The biggest presentation in every way was the fifteen years' shield presented to Mr. McDermot—president of the branch—the highest honour which can be conferred by the A. T. Association. Mr. McDermot has been a staunch teetotaler for over twenty-two years, and has been a very enthusiastic supporter of the A. T. Association at all times. He was very heartily applauded on being presented with the shield. Many other honours were presented to members. Two for seven years' membership, two for six years, three for five years, and four for four years. The conferring of the honour was very graciously gone through by Mrs. Sheringham. At the close of the proceedings, the general secretary called for a vote of thanks to Mrs. Sheringham, a motion which was carried with the greatest enthusiasm. At 8 p.m. the regimental theatre was crowded from end to end for the musical entertainment given by the members of the A. T. Association. After a well-played overture by the A. T. Association String Band, Mr. Bateson gave an address. As Colonel Sheringham said in his speech, "could Mr. Bateson but remain with us for six months, and get on this table, and make such speeches as we have just heard, we would have every man a member of the Association." Mr. Bateson has the most happy faculty of suiting himself exactly to his hearers. A Tommy to the Tommies he certainly is. His address was bright with anecdote, and yet full of sound common-sense and advice. In pointing out to the men the congested state of the Labour Market at home, he advised them to, one and all, take the Rs. 140 and stay on in the service for twenty-one years! Or if go home they must then they must know that a testimonial of sobriety and good character would be a substantial aid to future employment. Mr. Bateson referred to Mr. Mortimer Granville's letter to the papers against teetotalism. He, Mr. Granville, had stated that teetotalers were not the equals of alcohol imbibers either mentally, morally, or physically. Mr. Bateson disproved each aspersion. Mentally—Was the drinker the teetotaller's superior when he found his hand too shaky to write, or his brain too confused to grasp ideas? Physically—Did not the A. T. A. Football Team in Simla win the Football Cup for two years running against all competitors? Morally—Did not statistics show that out of 18,000 abstainers the courts-martial were 21? Out of the remainder of the Army in India, 50,000, the courts-martial were 2,000. These figures carried weight, did they not? Mr. Bateson's address was most enthusiastically received, and I expect will bear fruit in the form of additional members to the Association. The president of the A. T. Association tells me that Mr. Bateson recorded his great satisfaction at the progress the A. T. Association has made in the Cheshire Regiment, a progress which he considered second to those in India. Colonel Sheringham made a short speech just to endorse Mr. Bateson's remarks, and also to show from a table he had prepared the result of temperance on the health of the British soldier. I give the table in extenso as I think it carries a convincing proof that the A. T. Association should be encouraged and promoted in every regiment in India. After the speeches were over the concert began. Two very nice glees were sung by the Regimental Glee Class. This class owes its excellence to Mr. Mills, schoolmaster of the Regiment, who I hear takes infinite pains with it. Private Bohanna sang two songs, "The Brave Old Oak" and "The Diver" very well indeed. The latter song was particularly good. Sergeant Mild contributed two good, songs, "Bay of Biscay" and "Heaving the Lead," both of which were very enthusiastically received. Mrs. Wilder, the prima donna of the Regiment, sang several songs the prettiest of all was "Tit for Tat." Mrs. Russel was in very good form in the "What are the Wild Waves saying." Comic songs were in the minority. Private Brogan's "The Girl was Young and Pretty" and "They are all gone" being the only comic items in the programme. The concert ended with a song and chorus "Goodnight" by Private Bohanna and company. These concerts are a grand source of amusement for the soldiers, who seem to enter most heartily in organising them and making them successful.

A very enjoyable dance was given at the Club last night by Captain Schneider to which only dancing men and ladies were asked. It speaks well for the terpsichorean propensities of this little station when I have to chronicle that at least forty guests were present. Mrs. J. N. Wray and Mrs. Hart assisted Captain Schneider to entertain his guests, and Major Wray took all the onus of the decoration, and as usual with whatever Major Wray undertakes, the result was good. He seems to have a particular gift for bringing out the most effective results from a combination of bamboo foliage and Chinese lanterns. Bamboo seems to have at last gained a foremost place in decorations. In Belgaum it certainly ought never to be omitted, for is not Belgaum the "land of the bamboo." The floor of the dancing-room which is also the badminton shed is very good always, and the dry east wind kept up its excellences throughout the evening. The Band of the 2nd M. I. played a very good programme, and dancing was never so vigorously indulged in. The last guests did not leave till 2 a.m. Of suppers I have to relate that Captain Schneider's hospitality ran to a double allowance, both excellent in the turn. The first supper was provided after the tenth and the second after the fifteenth dance.

The Artillery have been inspected this week by Colonel Alexander, R. A., Commanding R. A., Madras Circle.

1ST CHESHIRE REGIMENT BRANCH A. T. A.

Return of admissions to Hospital from 1st November, 1891, to 31st October, 1892.

Date.	Total No. of men admitted.	Description.		Strength of A. T. A.	Strength of Battalion.
		Abstainers.	Non Abstainers.		
1891.					
November	...	17	...	445	942
December	...	10	..	446	937
1892.					
January	81	11	70	546	1058
February	82	11	71	546	1015
March	74	12	62	478	1013
April	69	5	64	528	1037
May	74	8	66	475	1002
June	50	10	40	463	1001
July	90	16	74	501	1001
August	61	24	37	451	1001
September	59	12	47	420	1001
October	50	18	32	462	1050

MILITARY NEWS.

The date of assembly of the annual class at Rurki for the instruction of officers of Pioneer Regiments in Field Engineering has been changed from the 15th November to the 15th January.

The 440 Transfers from the 2nd Battn. Northampton Regt, expected to arrive in the Himalaya on the 28th instant, will be taken charge of by Captain Hill, V.C., and Lieutenant Luard, who have been ordered to Bombay for that purpose, and who will command them while on route to Bangalore to join the 1st Battalion.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, from Nowahera, will relieve the Royal Welsh Fusiliers at Peshawar in the course of this week, the latter regiment being railed out to Nowahera. Three companies of the Scots Fusiliers leave Peshawar on the 22nd, by rail, for Rawalpindi.

Deafness Permanently Cured.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, Herbert Clifton, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

THE B. P. R. A. MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 22.

In the Diana this morning Mrs. Rivett-Carnac is now leading with 68 points. She made 35, a possible at 50 yards, and 33 at 100 yards. Mrs. Curtis made precisely the same score yesterday afternoon, viz., 68, but her 33 at 100 yards is not quite as good as Mrs. Rivett-Carnac's.

The Championship Series, both British and Native, up to 700 yards, was fired this morning. There were really some remarkably good scores put up, scores that will compare favourably with anything that has been done at the great Bisley Meeting. Among the British competitors Lance-Sergt. Freeman, of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, made a possible, and no less than five competitors—two of whom were Volunteers—made 35 each. There were five other scores of 33 each, and the result was that two competitors who made 32 each were counted out. At the same distance three natives made 34 each, and there were five scores of 33. Clr-Sergeant Whitty, Worcester Regiment, is now leading for the British Championship, with a total of 181 points. Lieut. Chitty, of the 18th Bombay Infantry, who made 31 at 100 yards, stands second. Clr-Sergeant Crapper, Lancashire Regiment, stands third on the lists.

Match 17.—At 700 yards. Rs. 100 presented by Major J. G. C. Cartis, A. A. G. for Musketry. Open to all comers.

	Pts.	Rs.	as.
Lce-Sergt Freeman, G I P R Vols	35	20	0
Cr-Sergt Whitty, Worc Regt	34	20	0
Corpl Hudson, Poona Vols	34	12	8
Cr-Sergt Black, Bo Vols	34	12	8
Vol Barwick, Poona Vols	34	7	8
Sergt Mann, Worc Regt	34	7	8
Pte Halliday, Y L I	33	5	8
Pte Ellis, Y L I	33	5	0
Lieut Young, Worc Regt	33	5	0
Cr-Sergt Young, Lanc Fus	33	5	0
Lieut Cashell, Y L I	33	5	0
Pte Taylor, Y L I	32	5	0
Corpl Jones, Rl Lanc	32	5	0

Two 32s counted out.

Match 45.—At 700 yards. Rs. 100 presented by H. H. the Sir Desai of Sawantwari. Open to all ranks of the Native Army.

	Pts.	Rs.	as.
Hav Shaek Imam, 9th Bo I	34	25	0
Hav Mahomed Bux, 13th Bo I	34	17	8
Pte Sayed Ashraf, 7th Bo I	34	17	8

DAILY SWEEPSTAKES—700 Yards.

	Pts.	Rs.	as.
Lieut Young, Worc Regt	33	9	0
Corpl Prescott, B V R Corps	33	3	8
Gunner Bond, R V Art	33	3	8
Lance-Corpl Clarke, B V R Corps	33	2	0
Pte Wake, Dur Light Infy	32	2	0
Sergt-Maj Francis, Dur Light Infy	32	2	0

Four 32s counted out.

THE HARRIS CHALLENGE CUP.

The Harris Challenge Cup Lloyd-Lindsay Competition, amongst British and Native Troops, was competed for this afternoon before a very large number of ladies and gentleman, who came specially from Poona to witness it, and amongst whom was H. E. the Governor. The competition commenced very early and finished before half the visitors arrived. The British teams were first. Five teams competed—Three Field Batteries at Kirkee entered a team each; the 7th Hussars from Mhow, and the Bombay Light Horse, from Bombay; but they did not show anything like last year, and their shooting was decidedly poor. They made a total score of 72, and from this 20 points were deducted, 12 for overtime and 8 for riding. The teams started at 900 yards from the target and rode over three jumps at 500 yards, they fired five rounds, then they mounted again and advanced to 400 yards, where they fired another round, after completing which they returned to the starting point over two jumps. Colonel Greig, R. A., was the umpire for the riding. The 72nd Field Battery scored 91 points, but lost three points for riding; the 7th Hussars scored 89, but lost one point for riding, as they had to ride on strange horses; the 27th Field Battery made 86 points, their riding and jumping was excellent; the 36th Field Battery made 84 points, but lost three points in riding; therefore the 72nd Field Battery won the handsome Harris Challenge Cup and Rs. 150.

Six native teams competed; four from the 2nd Bombay Lancers and two from the Poona Horse. The riding of the two teams of the Poona Horse was much admired—one team incurring no penalty at all, and the other losing one point. The third squadron of the Poona Horse made the best shooting, and scored 153 points. The teams started from 800 yards and from there fired two rounds at distances 400 and 300 yards. The first squadron of the Bombay Lancers made one pointless than the winning team of the Poona Horse in shooting, but four points were deducted. The second quadron of the 2nd Bombay Lancers tied with the first squadron team with a net score of 141. The Poona Horse third squadron won the Harris Challenge Cup, and Rs. 150; the 2nd Lancers first Squadron won Rs. 50.

The Merchants' Prize for British and Native Troops was also fired for—British 200 yards Drummer Miles, scored 31 points; Trooper Rice, 7th Hussars, 30 points; Color Sergeant Whitty, Worcester Regiment, 23 points; Corporal Tyson, Royal Lancaster Regiment, 23 points; Lieutenant Chitty, 19th Bombay Infantry, 28 points; Petty Officer Bedford, Royal Navy, 28 points. Amongst the Natives, at the same distance, Havildar Khooshia Ram, 25th Bombay Infantry, scored 30 points, and Havildar Shaik Kurreem, 9th Infantry, 30 points.

FATAL RESULT OF A JOKE.

Yesterday afternoon, the Coroner held an enquiry, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital into the circumstances connected with the death of Jani, a Hindu woman, residing at Funnuswadi, who met with her death at noon yesterday, at the G. T. Hospital, from the result of burns she sustained from a lighted match, having been thrown on her clothing on the afternoon of Thursday, the 17th instant. The match is alleged to have been thrown on her by one Gungaram Narain Rele on

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

GREAT BRITAIN is the only country in the whole world, civilised and uncivilised, where systematic abuse and calumny of the army is tolerated, says the "Broad Arrow." No other nation possesses more glorious military records, or can point to more lasting successes achieved against overwhelming numbers than can ours. The British army is always at work. It is no question of a seven weeks' or seven months' war, and then an uninterrupted peace of a score of years or more; it is no question of an invasion or a defence of territory within earshot of home, but the work of the soldier means expatriation, unhealthy climate, and carrying his life in his hand for the major portion of his service. He does it cheerfully, and without fuss or thought of reward, and he does it effectually because all ranks work together, the classes and the masses, the rich and the poor sharing the same hardships and undergoing the same privations and risks. The interest taken in army matters might then surely be shown in some other way than by trying to set class against class—or mass, if that term is preferred—or by endeavouring to increase the difficulties which must always attend an army dependent for its existence upon voluntary enlistment.

On October 21 the Russian Government made their first authoritative statement concerning the recent seizure of British sealers in the North Sea. The "Official Messenger," after referring to the charges levelled against the officers of the Russian cruisers which seized the vessels, thanks the officers of the British navy, and this journal as their representative, for the energetic protest made on October 1: "These remarks," says the official organ, "which do equal honour to the officers of the British and Russian navies, constitute a manner of action worthy of true gentlemen, and one of which the whole Russian world will preserve the remembrance." It then gives the following version of the captures, upon which we do not think it necessary to comment, since the whole business is now forming the subject of independent inquiry:—"The seizure of the six vessels in question was effected not at a distance of from thirty to forty miles, but of from eight to eighteen miles from the Russian coast. The captures having nearly all been effected at points outside the territorial water boundary is explained by the fact that the sealers, on seeing the Russian cruisers approach, turned back, and that the latter had sometimes to chase them for an hour and a half. Only such vessels were seized as by their logs and charts and other circumstances were clearly shown to have been engaged in seal catching in Russian waters. Three vessels were released with a warning. The conduct of the Russian officers was blameless. They in no way insulted the British flag, which was only replaced by the Russian colours after the seizure had been effected. The crews of the confiscated sealers were well treated. But when they became quarrelsome on shore, and even insulted Russian officers, order had to be restored by force of arms. . . . No other incident occurred. The poor catch obtained off Copper Island confirms the report that the rookeries in that region have been half destroyed by seal-catchers, especially English."

A correspondence in the "Times" on the subject of square-breaking by the Soudanese is thus reviewed in the "Broad Arrow":—"The correspondence in the "Times" on the subject of "Broken Squares" may not have been productive of any particularly useful result, but up to a certain point it has been interesting, and so far it has had the merit of being confined to the point. Whether or not the "Times" correspondent at the French manœuvres—not to speak of Mr. Rudyard Kipling—was right in assuming that British squares have been broken by "India-rubber idiots" and "big, black, bounding beggars" of the "Fuzzy-Wuzzy" order of humanity, is indeed rather a delicate point as regards the action at Tamai, one of the two instances upon which the theory of broken British squares permanently rests. "Quadratic's" contention that if, as officially reported, the front face of the square made a charge at the moment of attack, the square then ceased to be a square, seems, we think, to be reasonable, if not convincing. The Abu Klea square, on the other hand, was an undeniable "square" in one sense, but scarcely in the sense that is usually understood by the term "British square," i.e. a formed infantry square. The term "amalgamated rhomboid," used by "Quadratic's" opponent in this little controversy is pretty accurate, seeing that, as he says, the "square" formation, such as it was, was made up of a proportion of 850 infantry to 350 cavalry. But the "rhomboid" is needless hair-splitting. The most satisfactory outcome of the argument as yet seems to be the axiom that, square or no square, pure infantry or an amalgam, the conduct of the British soldier on both the occasions quoted constituted a brilliant page of English military history. And as to the exact definition of what it was that was thrown into temporary confusion in both these instances we can, perhaps, afford to be generous, if only out of respect to the dear departed Fuzzy-Wuzzy, whose claim to be considered a British square-breaker it seems hard, after this lapse of time, to seriously dispute.

A London correspondent writes:—"The man of the hour is undoubtedly Captain Lugard, the leader of the Uganda expedition. The family from which Captain Lugard springs is one of the most distinguished military families of this century. His grandfather was an officer in the Inniskilling Dragoons; his father was a military chaplain, and still enjoys his pension; his uncle is General Sir Edward Lugard, colonel of the East Surrey Regiment, and he has two brothers and two cousins in the army, all of whom have already seen active service. Captain Lugard himself joined the army in 1878. In September of that year he joined the Norfolk Regiment, and went to India. He went through the Afghan campaign of the following year, and proceeded to the Soudan with the Indian contingent in 1885. Shortly after his return to India he was sent to Burmah, and served through his third campaign. In 1888 Captain Lugard went to Africa, where he was entrusted with the command of an expedition to Nyassaland, and was severely wounded in an encounter with the slave-trading Arabs. On his return from Nyassaland he was engaged by the East Africa Company, which sent him to explore the Sabaki route. His last commission from the Company was with the Uganda expedition, which he organised himself. Captain Lugard is said to have great abilities as an administrator, and to be a man whom everyone would trust instinctively."

THE "Kolnishe Volkzeitung" gives some particulars, which it declares to be derived from a trustworthy source, as to the manner in which the important credits to be demanded of the Reichstag will be employed. The chief outlay, according to this authority, will be upon the artillery, which it is proposed shall altogether distance that of France. At present the German artillery consists of forty-three field regiments, having together 434 batteries, but we are told that the new budget will provide for increasing this number by fifty-three batteries, thus making 487 batteries in all. The foot (or fortress) artillery will also be increased by six new battalions, as well as by four regimental staffs, and may detach companies for the service of the position guns with which the Light Artillery will follow the operating army. Touching the cavalry, the "Volkzeitung" says that cadres will be created for ten regiments, and that the horses, after being trained by the military trainers, will be placed in charge of selected individuals, and will be at the service of the War Department at twenty-four hours' notice, also that they will be out for training during several weeks each year. There will be periodical inspections, and, if a horse is found in good condition, the temporary "owner" may receive a gratuity, while, in the opposite case, fine, or replacement of the horse, may be enforced, and, after five years, the temporary "owner" will become the real owner of the animal. This system has been worked successfully with the horses of the reserve cavalry in Austria and still more in Hungary. The "Volkzeitung" has nothing to say concerning the infantry. The German Government will not use any white horses in the army in future.

The purchase system ceased to exist in the British army twenty-one years ago on November 1, 1871. Mr. J. C. O'Dowd, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, who has from the outset been associated with the work of the Purchase Commission, has supplied the "Times" of that date with a detailed history of the manner in which the abolition of purchase has been carried through.

Major Poyntz, R.M.L.I., at page 90 in his book, "Per Mare per Terram," says:—"In one part of the Straits (Sunda) we steamed close to the wreck of H.M.S. Raleigh, one of the finest frigates in the English Navy; her masts only were visible above the water-line. A short time previously, on her passage to China as flagship, she struck on a rock, and could not be got off." As a matter of history this is entirely incorrect, and the gallant author has mistaken the wreck of the transport Transit (which was lost at the point indicated with the 90th Regiment on board) for that of the Raleigh. The Raleigh went down in the Canton River, near Macao, early in 1857, the Transit in the Straits of Sunda in July, 1857. Nor was the Raleigh the flagship, nor Keppel, who commanded her, an Admiral, K.C.B., or Naval Commander-in-Chief at the date referred to, as stated in the work, but a captain in the Royal Navy. He did not obtain his flag until the August following the loss of his ship.

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NOTICES.

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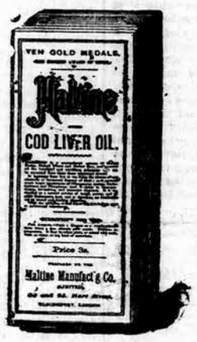

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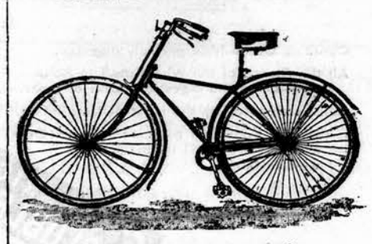

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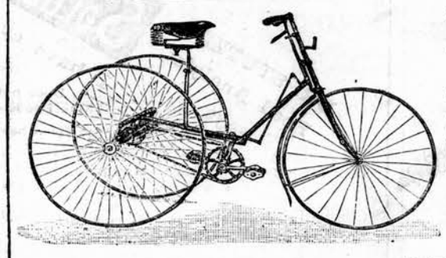

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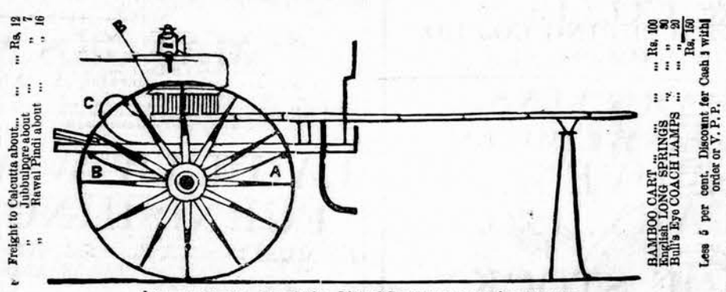

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